The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8242.—VOL. L. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, 8th November, at the North Shore, the wife of William Forster Bind, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th October, by special license, at the residence of Dr. Stanmore, Maryborough, Queensland, by the Rev. Mr. Woodhouse (Wesleyan minister), James Bishop, second son of James Bishop Peters, Esq., of Hotwells, Bristol, England, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mrs. George Lowe, late of Roope-street, Newtown, Tasmania. No cards.

On the 4th instant, at St. Peter's, by the Rev. W. S. Donald, Mr. James Malcom Buchanan, of Sydney, to Marion, daughter of Mr. George Whitehead, Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, James Cox, of Dublin, to Maria Drew, eldest daughter of Frank Drew, of Drew's Court, county Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 7th instant, of scarlet fever, Marian Eliza, aged seventeen months, the infant daughter of Thomas James Southern, of Point Piper Road, Woollahra.

On the 8th instant, at the Waterloo Hotel, South Head Road, John Henry, only son of John H. Davies, aged twelve months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct — The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship

PRINCE ALFRED,
G PONSONBY, commander,

will be despatched with the English mails (if arrived), for AUCKLAND direct,

TUESDAY, November 15th.

Cargo and passengers for NAPIER transhipped at Auckland.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO NELSON GOLD FIELDS — The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship

OTAGO,
W. SMITH, commander,

will be despatched with the English mails (if arrived) for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT, COOPER, OTAGO, and TARANAKI,

TUESDAY, November 15th.

Passengers for MANUKAU, and cargo and passengers for TARANAKI, transhipped at Nelson, arriving at Manukau 24th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The splendid new and powerful steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. CURPHEY, commander,

will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., for

BRISBANE.

FARES:—

Saloon	.. ..	..	£3 0 0
Saloon (return)	.. ..	..	5 15 0
Steerage	.. ..	..	0 15 9

Cargo is now being received at the Company's Stores.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Company's Office, Sussex-street, 5th November.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHTS PER A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS On and after this date a UNIFORM charge of

10s. PER TON,

will be made on goods, whether DEAD WEIGHT or MEASUREMENT, by ALL the COMPANY'S STEAMERS to

BRISBANE.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE FARES TO BRISBANE—

SALOON	£3 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET	5 15 0
(Available for any of the Company's steamships.)	
STERRAGE	0 15 0
HORSES	3 0 0
FARES TO ROCKHAMPTON,	
SALOON	£5 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET	8 15 0
STERRAGE	1 10 0
HORSES	4 0 0
FARES AND FREIGHT TO AND FROM MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY.	
SALOON	£4 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET	6 0 0
STERRAGE	1 10 0
HORSES	4 0 0

MEASUREMENT, 40s. per ton.
DEAD WEIGHT, 30s. ditto ditto.
WOOL, 15s. per bale.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, twenty-four hours after arrival
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—WILLIAMS, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, forty-eight hours after arrival.
To PIONEER RIVER and PORT BENISON.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per DIAMANTINA.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, about 18th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 11th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. M. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN via NEWCASTLE.

On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE C and R. S. N. CO.'s STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.

For the MACLEAY RIVER.—The GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY, Leave Circular Quay at 10.15, 2.15, 6.
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 6.
Fares, 1s. each way.

S. H. WILSON.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool only.—The fine A1 steamship XANTHE, 700 tons register, SCOTT, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged and will have immediate dispatch. Apply to GOODLET and SMITH: or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR ADAMS BAY SETTLEMENT, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling in at BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—To Parties desirous of visiting the new settlement, North Australia.—The splendid new steamship SOUTH AUSTRALIAN, 700 tons burthen, 400 horse-power, — PAYNE, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port on the 9th instant, and remain at Adams Bay a sufficient time to give passengers an opportunity of returning to Sydney direct.

The accommodations are first-class, and the vessel is well found in every respect. Passenger tickets (saloon and intermediate) will be issued for the entire voyage, at moderate rates.

Apply to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street; or to DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, from Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR TWEED RIVER.—Schooner MARGARET AND MARY. J. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER and ports up to HURSLEY.—The clipper schooner HANNAH, PETER JOHNSON, master, on THURSDAY EVENING. O'DOWD and CO. Commercial Wharf

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, and Pelican Tree and Lismore, the JANET DIXON. W. WRIGHT.

FOR BRISBANE.—The barque LION, Capt'n BENNETT, will be quickly dispatched.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR BRISBANE.—The smart kutch MAID OF THE MILL. Has room for a few tons, if arranged for at once.

J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite schooner MAID OF RIVERTON, MURPHY, master, is fast loading at Caledonian Wharf, and will without doubt be the first vessel away.

Freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10; and Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Kembla TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—Hunter, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Steamer, on MONDAY, at noon.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper barque WILLIAM BUCHANAN, GEORGE PRYDE, commander, is now fast receiving cargo. Will positively be the first vessel away.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on FRIDAY, 11th November. Commercial Wharf.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The clipper schooner BRITON'S QUEEN, 130 tons register, MALCOLM BROWN, commander, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY, 8th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR ADELAIDE. — The fine clipper schooner CHEETAH, Captain SUSTENANCE, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will clear THIS DAY. Shippers will please to complete shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by noon.

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. VANDERVORD, commander, is now fast loading and will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

KATE, for AUCKLAND.—Will positively clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 clipper ship MARIE AMELIE, 270 tons register, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf.

For freight or passage, apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street.

BRIG COLLMAR for VALPARAISO has room for a few tons light freight if engaged at once. Can take three cabin passengers. Apply to W. H. ELDRED, Ex-charge-buildings.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The fast-sailing barque ATREVIDA, will positively sail 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque MARIE LAURE, 500 tons burthen, W. CHAMBERLAIN, commander, will be dispatched on FRIDAY next, the 11th November. Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MAURITIUS Direct.—Under Charter to sail 17th instant.—The new first-class Aberdeen clipper-barque CLARA SAYERS, JAMES BREMNER commander, will load immediately after discharge of inward cargo.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BREMNER, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, No. 10, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MAURITIUS.—The A1 clipper brig FAIRY ROCK, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

NEW GOLD-FIELSD, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—To intending Passengers.—The fine clipper ship LADY YOUNG, W. MORRISON, commander, will be dispatched to the new Gold-Fields if sufficient inducement offer. This vessel has been long and favourably known as a passenger ship.

For particulars apply to DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Customs-buildings, near Circular Quay.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper barque HARBURG, 500 tons burthen, Captain THOMSON, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE punctually on SATURDAY, the 12th November. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, Newcastle.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Light Freight only, having nearly the whole of her dead weight on board—The magnificent new Thames-built iron clipper ship ROYAL EDWARD, 1508 tons register, A 1 22 years, JOHN SHAW, commander, receiving dead weight alongside, and wool at Marsden's Stores. Has the best accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply to SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Pitt-street.

N.B. All cargo sent alongside will be taken on board without exposure to the weather.

FOR LONDON direct.—The new A1 clipper-ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, JAMES DONALD, commander, having all her dead weight stowed and a considerable portion of her wool on board, will be dispatched in time to land her cargo for the February sales. Has room for a few first-class passengers only, for whom a cow will be provided. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

For terms apply to Captain DONALD, on board; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

PASSENGER-SHIP for LONDON.—To Sail 10th December.—The well-known first-class frigate-built ship (built by and lately belonging to Messrs. Green) VERNON, 911 tons register. Has a full poop, with large and lofty state-rooms, and very comfortable accommodation for a few intermediate and steerage passengers.

Now ready to receive cargo at Towns' Wharf, and wool at Marsden's.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS with immediate despatch for LONDON.—The beautiful yacht-built clipper ship YOUNG ENGLAND, 1017 tons register, — CLARK, Esq., commander (late of steamship Hero).

This vessel has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers, and is one of the fastest in the Black Ball fleet.

For passage or freight, apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS. — FOR LONDON,
To sail from Melbourne 20th November.
The celebrated clipper ship
WHITE STAR,
2340 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's,
JOHN KERR, commander.

The White Star is one of the largest and fastest ships afloat, and presents a most favourable opportunity to passengers for securing a rapid and comfortable passage to England.

Her accommodations for all classes are replete with every convenience and comfort.

For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street, Sydney; or 48, William-street, Melbourne.

SHIP LA HOGUE, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo, after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP WOOLLOOMOOLOO from LONDON.—Consignees will please PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay, and take notice that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; the ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after the same is landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. SAUNDERS and CO., agents, Lyons-buildings.

ST. MARK, from CHARENTE.—Consignees are informed that the following goods have been transhipped per City of Melbourne, from Melbourne, and are now lying at the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

If ENTRIES are not passed before noon THIS DAY, the goods will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

1D in diamond over S, 300 cases brandy, and CV in diamond over grapes, 1 quarter-cask.

BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., agents, 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The new clipper brig, ELLA GLADSTONE, 225 tons register, classed A1 at Lloyds for nine years. This vessel is an exceedingly fast sailer, and is now discharging her cargo at the Grafton Wharf in splendid order.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FREIGHT for NEWCASTLE—35 tons. Apply This Morning, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the Al barque STATESMAN, 295 tons register. COYSH, master. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the American clipper barque OTHELLO, 424 tons burthen, carries about 560 tons and draws 15 feet loaded. Has superior cabin accommodation, and is now ready for any voyage. Apply to R. D. MERRILL, 54, Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the ship LADY YOUNG, 700 tons burthen, WILLIAM MORRISON commander. This vessel is admirably adapted for the conveyance of stock, having made several voyages between Welshpool and Otago without losing a single head.

Captain Morrison has had great experience in the management and carrying of stock.

DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom House-buildings.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the first-class clipper yacht-built s. s. SIR JOHN BURGOYNE, 160 tons burthen, built by the celebrated builder, Pritchard, of Northfleet. The engines and boiler of this vessel are allowed to be superior to any in the colony; has first-class accommodation for passengers. She can be inspected at Cuthbert's Wharf. For further particulars apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the beautiful clipper barque DRAGON, 350 tons burthen Apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Commercial Wharf.

TANKS.—A few 400 gallons TANKS for Sale. Apply on board the LA HOGUE.

YACHT EMMA for SALE, 5 tons, well found and in good order. A. REYNOLDS, Balmain.

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain, a new skiff DINGY, 18 feet, copper-fastened, two suits sail and every thing complete. Apply to A. A. LACKERSTEEN, 392, George-st.

CHARTERS FOR SHIPS.—THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange, can offer CHARTERS to China and other Eastern ports. Vessels to load in Sydney and coal put on board at the rate of 100 tons per day, guaranteed.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—The Annual Trip of the season, fixed for this day, is unavoidably POSTPONED until further notice. By order, G. H. HOWELL, honorary secretary.

SNAIL'S BAY AMATEUR REGATTA.—Entrances for the above will be received at PUNCH and M'GRATH'S, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVE LECTURES.—The first of a course of LECTURES on the Premillennial Advent of Christ will be delivered by the R. A. WEBB, on WEDNESDAY EVE next, November 9th, at the Baptist Chapel, Castlereagh-street.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, 358.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING. C. GODDARD, secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 556.—THIS EVENING, at 6, Emergency MEETING.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 556.—THIS EVENING, at 7, Regular MEETING.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Manly Beach.—Anniversary Tea MEETING will take place on TUESDAY, November 22nd.

CRICKET.—The Annual MEETING of the Members of the New South Wales Cricket Association will be held at Lawrence's Cricket Depot, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH B. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—We, the undersigned Justices of the Peace, in Petty Sessions assembled, do hereby decide and determine that five Trustees shall be appointed under the 4th Victoria, No. 12, for the Parish Road from the City of Sydney to the Cook's River Dam and commonly known as the Cook's River Road, and we appoint SATURDAY, the twenty-sixth day of November, A.D. 1864, for the Election of such Trustees, such election to take place at the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney, between the hours of 12 at noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated this 7th day of November, A.D. 1864.

D. C. F. SCOTT, P.M.
R. SCOTT ROSS, J.P.
S. W. PEARSE, J.P.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—ELECTION of Committee THIS EVENING, from 7 to half-past 9 o'clock. Committee Rooms

J. BUTLER, Returning Officer.

JEWISH LITERARY INSTITUTE, York-street.—Debate THIS EVENING at half-past 7: "That oath taking should be abolished."

S. HENRY, hon. secretary.

UNITED CHOIR.—No MEETING on FRIDAY next. C. CHIZLETT.

CARUGATE sts. LENEHAN and ANOTHER.—A Meeting of the inhabitants of Parramatta-street and neighbourhood was held at the Turon Inn, on Monday evening last, when it was resolved that a subscription list be at once opened to defray the amount of the verdict given in the above case. A number of names and subscriptions were at once handed in. Any other persons wishing to contribute to the above laudable object are requested to leave their subscriptions at Mr. E. GOODWIN'S, Turon Inn, Parramatta-street.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 10th, at half-past seven, for the purpose of laying before the congregation and others interested in the cause, a draft of the deed of settlement, and of electing officers for the general management.

P. P. AGNEW, Minister.

TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street.—Temperance MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Parish Road Act, call a Public MEETING at Canterbury, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on TUESDAY, 15th day of November next, at 7 o'clock p.m. prompt, to demand from the Canterbury Road Trust an account of the income and expenditure of the funds committed to their care by virtue of their office; and also to take other matters into consideration connected with the said Road Trust

BARNABAS HARTSHORN,
Chairman of Committee.

November 9th.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—PURSUANT to a written requisition addressed to me, in compliance with the 35th by-law, and dated the 7th day of October instant, calling upon me to convene a special meeting of the Australian Mutual Provident Society "for the purpose of authorising and instructing the Board to give effect to the resolution of the special meeting, held at More's Rooms, on the 13th day of September, 1864 recommending to the directors that the sum of £1500 be divided amongst the officers of the establishment in Sydney, in such proportions as they may deem most equitable, having regard to the length of service and the duties performed by such officers," I hereby convene a SPECIAL MEETING of the society accordingly, to be holden in the society's office, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the matter referred to in such requisition.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

Sydney, October 12th, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Members who approve of the appropriation of the sum of £1500 as a gratuity to the officers of the Society, and who may be unable to attend the meeting advertised for the 10th November, are invited to forward a proxy, according to the following form, to the undersigned:—

"I hereby appoint Frederick Lee my proxy, to vote for me and in my name, at a meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society of Sydney, to be holden on the 10th day of November next, and at any postponement, adjournment, or adjournments thereof.

"Dated the day of , 1864."

FREDERICK LEE, 269, George-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Members who object to the appropriation of the sum of £1500 as a gratuity to the officers of the Society, and who may be unable to attend the meeting advertised for the 10th November, are invited to forward a proxy, according to the following form, to any one of the undersigned:—

"I hereby appoint my proxy, to vote for me and in my name, at a meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society of Sydney, to be holden on the 10th day of November next, and at any postponement, adjournment, or adjournments thereof.

"Dated the day of , 1864."

M. F. JOSEPHSON, Castlereagh-street.
JOHN BROS, Customhouse-buildings.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, George-street.
A. ASHDOWN, Lloyd's Chambers.
JAMES POWELL, No. 9, Bridge-street.

MEMBERS OF NO. 6 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES desirous of passing examination for promotion as ENSIGNS, are requested to send in their names, addressed to the officer commanding the Company, on or before the 14th instant. F. CAMPBELL BREWER, Lieutenant-Commanding. November 8, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED have opened a branch of their firm at Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, and are prepared to transact any Commercial or Agency business that may be entrusted to their care.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.

Melbourne, 26th September, 1864.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. CROLL, late of Balmain, is requested to call at 183, Pitt-street.

MRS. CATHERINE FITZGERALD (maiden name SHEARMAN), your Sister ANASTASIA died 22rd October, 1864.

NOTICE.—Should this meet the eye of JOHN or SUSAN CLARKE, of Gloucestershire, England, a letter from them, directed to SOLOMON CLARKE, for Joseph and David, their brothers, Whau, Auckland, will be acceptable.

NEWTOWN.—The young LADY who came from Parramatta yesterday by the 5 o'clock train, and got out at Newtown (had on a white dress and black lace shawl), by sending her address to the party who sat opposite will greatly oblige. Address R. J. N., Post Office, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.. Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS.
Stage Manager..... Mr. H. JACKSON.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY,
Mr. J. B. ALLEN
will appear as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in Bulwer's play of
LADY OF LYONS,
supported by the
STAR COMPANY.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
SEEING YOUNGE,
in which
Mr. FRED. YOUNGE
will appear.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Mr. ALLEN
will appear as
OTHELLO.
SATURDAY,
MACBETH.
In rehearsal, the great Sensation Drama of
THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT,
Dramatised from Miss Braddon's novel, in which
Mr. ALLEN
will appear.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—
ONE HUNDRED POUNDS FOR FIVE SHILLINGS.
FLOOD RELIEF FUND BAZAAR LOTTERY.
1st prize, a Nugget, value £100
2nd ditto, ditto, ditto £20
3rd ditto, ditto, ditto £10
And
ONE HUNDRED OTHER PRIZES.

Every person purchasing an admission to the Prince of Wales Theatre for

FIVE SHILLINGS,

will entitle the holder to an admission to the Dress Circle or Stalls, or two to the Pit, on any one evening between October 15th and December 23rd, and will be given free

A TICKET IN THE ABOVE LOTTERY.

Tickets may be had at the Box Office from 11 to 3 Country orders, enclosing stamps, promptly attended to.

The Bazaar and drawing will take place on

CHRISTMAS EVE.

JAMES SIMMONDS guarantees the Flood Relief Fund a profit of not less than fifty pounds, and will give the winners of the nuggets, should they wish to sell them, the sums named as above, viz,

1st prize, nugget, £100
2nd ditto, ditto £20
3rd ditto, ditto £10.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND BAZAAR LOTTERY Tickets to be had of

Messrs. Rivy and Co., musicsellers, George-street.
Mr. Anderson, music seller, George-street.
Lawrence's Cricketing Depot, George-street.
Mr. Moss, music-seller, Hunter-street;
Messrs Reading and Wellbank, George-street; and of
Mr. William Bind, North Shore.
Hotels, libraries, tobacconists, &c., &c., and other agents.

The Prizes to be seen at Mr. HEAD'S, King-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .. Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS.
Stage Manager .. Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, the great sensation drama of
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
and the laughable farce of the
YOUNG WIDOW.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, first appearance for eight years of the celebrated Sydney favourite,
MISS KATE WARD,
and
MR. J. H. VINSON,
in the popular drama of
JESSIE BROWN, or
The Relief of Lucknow, and
THE OLD GUARD.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION

universally acknowledged to be the most interesting and faithful collection of

LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATIONS

of the leading characters of the age ever exhibited.

The "OLD MAN,"
Ben Hall's associate, taken from life,
Has just been added.

Admission, 1s. children, half-price. Open from 10 till 10.

BAZAAR in aid of the Funds of the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, now open, and every day this week, at 2 p.m., in the George-street Markets.

BAZAAR.—The Volunteer Band, as is their usual wont have kindly proffered their services every evening.

BAZAAR!—HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Herr Appel's Band in attendance.

NEWTOWN BAZAAR (under the patronage of the public), will (D.V.) be opened on MONDAY next, the 14th of November, at 3 p.m., and the following days, at 11 a.m., in the Hall of the Newtown School of Arts. The Bazaar will be superior to many that have been held in the city, if not equal to any ever held in the colony. There will be no raffling, post-office catchpennies, lucky bags, nor any species of gambling practised, which has recently brought bazaars into disrepute. Full value will be received by all purchasers.

ROBERT DUNLOP.

ST. LEONARDS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Anniversary BALL, School of Arts, St. Leonards, 17th November. Applications for tickets to be made to Committee, at Sergeant GUISE'S; or to A. THOMSON honorary secretary, Mount-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 9th, and every evening during the week.

Triumphant success of the Grand and Beautiful PANTHANATHECA, of travels in Europe and America which is nightly received with the highest approbation from large and fashionable audiences.

160 MAGNIFICENT VIEWS exhibited each evening, representing the most remarkable scenery of America Voyage to Europe—Views in England, Scotland, Germany, and Italy, as exhibited in London for 280 consecutive nights, and throughout the principal cities of Europe and America, receiving the highest encomiums as a work of art.

Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission:—Reserved seats, 3s; Unreserved, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Children half-price.

W. Wilkinson, musical director; C. H. Ayers, delineator.

Carriages may be ordered at a quarter past 10.

CRESSY and AYERS, Proprietors.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Singing Class will meet THIS EVENING as usual.

PHRENOLOGY MADE PRACTICAL.—In the training of children, education of youth, and in the choice of occupation, it is invaluable, and should be introduced into every family. In the formation of matrimonial alliances it is of the utmost service. Delineation of character from portraits, handwriting, or personally from the organs, from 1s., by post thirteen penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, Lloyd's-passage.

FUTURITY Revealed. Enclose date of birth, sex, and 13 stamps to ASTROLOGY, General Post Office.

NOTICE.—If the three HORSES that are running in my paddock are not claimed, and expenses paid within fourteen days, they will be sold to defray expenses. One black COLT, branded 4 B conjoined off shoulder, near hind foot white; one black MARE, no brand, near hind foot white; one white MARE, branded D off shoulder. WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, Blacktown, November 8th.

NOTICE.—The concern of WARD and POLLE is THIS DAY dissolve' by mutual consent, and henceforth the business in factory will be continued under the firm of WARD and CO.

Our Mr. L. TERTIUS will continue as before to take orders.

Town letters left at Sandon's, George-street.

189, Parramatta-street, Sydney, 7th November, 1864.

WARD and CO.'S Cigar Factory, late Ward and Polle, Redfern, have removed to No. 189, Parramatta-street.

Town orders left at Sandon's, George-street; or with L. TERTIUS on calling.

189, Parramatta-street, Sydney, 7th November, 1864

PARRAMATTA.—The F. V. S. BAND will play in the Park THIS DAY, the 9th of November, at 4 o'clock, p.m., weather permitting, being the Birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. S. JONES, Band-sergeant.

NOTICE.—The Cigar Manufactory lately carried on by POLLE and WARD will in future be carried on by W. POLLE, who respectfully solicits the patronage of parties requiring a first-class and well-seasoned article at the lowest market prices. All orders addressed to W. POLLE and CO., James-street East, Redfern, will be punctually attended to.

N.B.—A good stock of well-seasoned cigars always on hand.

W. POLLE and CO.

NOTICE.—M. D. WOODHOUSE begs to inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of severe illness he is compelled to RELINQUISH BUSINESS for some time to come, and requests that all ACCOUNTS against him may be forwarded to his residence, Gladesville, Parramatta River.

November 8th, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—This is to certify that boys personate my name. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road. If continued I will prosecute according to law. Left-off clothes bought.

RELINQUISHING Business of Bootmaker and Stationer, G. R. ADDISON offers his stock of books at a large discount from marked prices.

NOTICE to JOHN STEVENS.—You have now been absent from me seven years, and if I do not hear from you before the end of the present year I intend to get married again. MARTHA STEVENS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Ornamental Plants, Pot Plants in full blossom, very choice and in great variety; including Dahlias, Carnations, Picotees, &c., &c., from the Surry Hills Nursery, for private SALE by Mr. M. MAGILL, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. J. SOLOMON, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, and during the week.

NOTICE.—This being the Birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the business of the undersigned will be CLOSED. JOHN LOBB, 239, Pitt-st., Sydney.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!—Messrs. T. and P. HARPER and COMPANY, Carcase and Retail Butchers, beg respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Sydney and the surrounding districts that they intend opening a BRANCH SHOP on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 6 o'clock p.m., next door to the Queen's Arms Hotel, on the South Head Road, fitted up with steam-engine and machinery, and all the latest improvements for carrying on an extensive business, and pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the colony. T. and P. H. and Company further add that they have made arrangements with two of the largest squatters in New South Wales for a continual supply of fat cattle and sheep, which will enable them to sell at prices never before heard of in Sydney.

Messrs. T. and P. HARPER take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for the past twelve years, and hope for a continuation of the same.

Note the addresses—
No. 189, South Head Road, one door from Bourke-street.
Opposite the Military Barracks, and next door to the Royal Oak Hotel, Paddington.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to leave the colony, requests that all ACCOUNTS against him may be sent in for settlement, on or before the 9th instant Address Box 84, Post Office.

ARCHD. STEWART.

Sydney, November 7th, 1864

TENDERS are required, by noon of SATURDAY, the 12th November, for 100,000 Building BRICKS, to be delivered in Jamison-street, Sydney, for Edward Hunt, Esq. Tenders, with samples, to be addressed to Mr. CHARLES MAYES, architect, 394, George street.

TENDERS for TOLLS of the PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that sealed TENDERS will be received by the directors up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the Tolls to be collected at the Company's bridges, for twelve months from 1st January, 1865.

The names of two responsible bondsmen, as security for the monthly payment of the amount, will be required to be forwarded with the tenders.

All particulars can be learned on application at the Company's Offices.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

Pyrmont Bridge, 8th November, 1864.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited for painting three houses. Apply 149, Castlereagh-street. DAVID M'BEATH, architect.

TENDERS wanted for PAINTING and GLAZING. Currency Lass Hotel, Hunter-street.

GIPPS WARD.—VOTE for ALEXANDER SMAIL 1st of December.

GIPPS WARD.—Electors, vote for Mr. FREEHILL on THURSDAY, 1st December next.

DENISON WARD.—A MEETING of the Electors will take place THIS EVENING, at the Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket, at half-past 7 o'clock, to nominate a gentleman to represent them in the Municipal Council, in room of the retiring Alderman.

ELECTORS of MACQUARIE WARD.—As the retiring Alderman of your Ward, I have the honour to announce myself again a Candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming Election on the 1st day of December next, and respectfully solicit your support on the occasion.

THOMAS JOHN SOWN.

FITZROY WARD, FITZROY WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr CHARLES KIDMAN will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, at the Queen's Arms, South Head Road, half-past 7 o'clock.

FITZROY WARD.—A MEETING of the Friends and Sup

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 8th November, 1864.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Additions to Post-office, Armidale	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th November.
Fencing at Gaol and Court-house, East Maitland	
Stone Dyke, Head of Darling Harbour	
Repairing and Metalling Cook's River Dam	
Completion of Powder Magazine, Spectacle Island	
Additions, Court-house, East Maitland	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 22nd November.
Lock-up, Ashford	
Lock-up, Taree	
Repairs to Court-house, Newcastle	
Iron Bridge, West Maitland	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th December.
Bridge over Christmas Creek	

J. BOWIE WILSON,
Commissioner of Railways' Office,
Department of Lands and Works,
Brisbane, 28th October, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, under the 14th section of "An Act to make provision for the Construction by the Government of Railways and for the Regulation of the same," assented to 3rd September, 1863, that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has primarily approved of the map or plan of a line of railway intended to be made from Bigge's Camp to Toowoomba, and also of the Book of Reference of the several lands through which the said railway is to pass.

The Map or Plan, and Book of Reference, can be seen at this office; and all parties interested in the lands to be affected by the said intended railway, are hereby required to transmit to me, at this office, in writing, within one month from this date, any well-grounded objection which may exist to the adoption of the said line of railway, or any part thereof, or of any works proposed in connection therewith.

A. O. HERBERT, Commissioner for Railways.

FRESH MEAT.—PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Commissary-General in Auckland, till noon on TUESDAY, the 27th of December, 1864, for the supply of FRESH MEAT (beef and mutton) to the troops in the Province of Auckland, for the year from 1st April, 1865, till 31st March, 1866.

The contractor will be bound to issue the killed meat in detail to the troops at all places where he may be required by the Commissary-General or officer authorised by him, to do so.

Payment will be made monthly for the quantities shewn on the Commissariat accounts as having been received.

For further information, apply at the Commissariat Office, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
Annual Revenue now exceeds £80,000.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Directors:
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C. Chairman.
S. A. JOSEPH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Robert Gilfillan, Esq.
John Sutcliffe, Esq., M.D. | Samuel Thomson, Esq.
ASSURANCE BRANCH.
Age 40 Premium to assure £100, £3 4s. 8d. per annum.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT business, with participation in profits in each instance, transacted on equally favourable terms.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Sydney, May 17.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY—FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital, £400,000,
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Office—131, Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Walter Lamb, Esq., Chairman
William H. Eldred, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. Grafton Rose, Esq. | Alexander Stuart, Esq.
Charles Smith, Esq. | Edward Wyld, Esq.
London Agents: Messrs. Brown and Co., 62, Moorgate-street.
Risks in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE taken at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Marine Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.
HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
131, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital ..... £250,000.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq., DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
THE MURNIN, Esq.
The Hon. S. G. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £40,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past eight years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.
Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

THE MARINE INVESTMENT COMPANY Limited,
Capital, £500,000, in 20,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase.
First issue, 10,000 shares.
Chairman—Captain R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Deputy Chairman—Henry Alfred Colley, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
James Bowman, Esq. | Edward Shirley Kennedy, Esq.
Alexander Calder Esq. | Esq.
Abel Chapman, Esq. | John Gustavus Russell, Esq.
Captain James Drew | David Wilson, Esq.
Ambrose Emerson, Esq. | John Rawdon Worcester, Esq.
Henry Fox, Esq. | Esq.
BANKERS:
The Agra and Masterman's Bank—Limited.
SECRETARY:
Mr. Thomas Sharer.
Chief Offices—17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
The above company undertakes to enter into contracts with builders in the United Kingdom for the construction of ships and steamers on account of British subjects resident in British possessions, according to specifications furnished.
Full particulars as to the facilities in the mode of payment offered by this company may be ascertained at the head office, and at the various colonial agencies.
By order,
THOMAS SHARER, Secretary.
Agents for New South Wales—GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.
The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
F 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Wills, Esq., Chairman.
G. R. Holden, Esq. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Public attention is requested to the fact that this Company has upwards of £176,000 invested in this colony, and has established upon the close of the year 1863, per £100 insured, the sum of £1 10s. per annum.

COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA,
Empowered by Act of Parliament,
For Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, and Fidelity Guarantee.
Capital, £200,000.
CHARLES JAMES LUCAS, secretary.
COOK and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CHIEF OFFICES:
73 and 74, King William-street, London, E.C.
A BRANCH of these Companies is, this day, established at Sydney, New South Wales.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'ARTHUR, M.L.C. (Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co.)
GEORGE ALFRED LLOYD, Esq. (Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co.)
GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, Esq. (Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen.)
JOHN FRAZER, Esq. (Messrs. John Frazer and Co.)
Secretary to the Board,
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Esq.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. JAQUES MARTIN, Acting Colonial Inspector.
Sydney, 8th November, 1864.

THE LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Fire Capital £1,000,000,
Life Capital, £100,000,
with powers to increase.
CHIEF OFFICES.
HOME:
London—73 and 74, King William-street, E.C.
Liverpool—Brown's-buildings, Exchange.
COLONIAL:
New South Wales—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Victoria—82, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
With agencies in the various provinces of Australia and New Zealand.
BOARDS OF DIRECTION.
LONDON:
Chairman—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P. (chairman of the National Discount Company).
Deputy Chairman—Fire—Mr. Alderman Dakin (Messrs. Dakin Brothers).
Deputy Chairman—Life—J. H. Mackenzie, Esq (Gresham House, Old Broad-street).
E. P. Alderson, Esq. (Kelson, Tritton, and Co.)
Abel Chapman, Esq. (79, Old Broad-street).
C. B. Colebrooke, Esq. (Colebrooke and Woolmer)
Mr. Alderman Hale (Warren S. Hale and Sons)
*John Gustavus Russell, Esq. (61, Moorgate-street)
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq. (merchant)
Lightly Simpson, Esq. (Gower-street, Bedford-square)
*Charles Joyce, Esq. (Charles Joyce and Co.)
J. H. Reynell de Castro, Esq. (Carruthers, de Castro and Co., Manchester and London).
LIVERPOOL.
Chairman—Francis Braun, Esq. (Blessic, Braun, and Co.)
Deputy Chairman—S. B. Guion, Esq. (Guion and Co.)
Daniel James, Esq. (Phelps, James, and Co.)
George Kendall, Esq. (Kendall, Brothers)
John B. Naylor, Esq. (B. Gott and Sons)
*G. M. Bowen, Esq. (Manning and Co.)
*E. M. Harrison, Esq. (Whitaker, Whitehead, and Co.)
*R. Musgrove, Esq. (R. Musgrove and Co.)
*J. G. Robinson, Esq. (Isaac Hadwen, jun., and Co.)
*C. Wigg, Esq. (F. and T. Johnson)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq. (Giannacopulo and Cochilani.)
*Directors of the Fire Company only.
General Manager—William Fallis Cliffeugh, Esq., F.I.A.
Sub-Manager—S. F. Colman, Esq.
Secretary to the Liverpool Board—James Edward Gale, Esq.
Consulting Actuary—Jenkin Jones, Esq.
Surveyor—Edmund Woodthorpe, Esq.
Manchester Local Superintendent—John N. Sale, Esq.
Scottish Secretary—A. R. Barlas, Esq.
Bankers:
Fire—The Bank of London; Union Bank of London.
Life—The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool.
Solicitors:
London—Messrs. Payne and Layton, Gresham House.
Liverpool—Messrs. Fletcher and Hull.
Auditors:
Fire—C. J. H. Allen Esq., Threadneedle-street, London; Harmood W. Banner, Esq., Liverpool
Life—Codrington T. Farr, Esq; George P. Robinson, Esq.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
SYDNEY BOARD:
The Honorable A. M'Arthur, M.L.C., chairman
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. (Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.)
George Wigram Allen
John Frazer, Esq. (Messrs. John Frazer and Co.)
Medical Officer—Dr. Jones, Hyde Park.
Surveyor—G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of New South Wales
Secretary to the Local Board—W. H. Mackenzie, jun., Esq.
The two Companies are established under separate deeds, and with distinct capitals, by which is secured joint economical management and separation of the Life Funds from the risks of the Fire Department.
FIRE COMPANY.
Insurances granted subject to the special advantages of the Company.
Losses are paid in Sydney immediately on proof, and without the usual 60 or 90 days' delay.
LIFE COMPANY.
1. The benefits of the mutual system without any liability of partnership or other risk, and at rates considerably lower.
2. Eighty per cent. of the whole profits returned to participating policy holders.
3. Those assured who may cease their payments receive the full benefit of sums already paid—a feature peculiar to this office.
4. Special facilities for voyaging and travelling, by which premiums can be received, and claims paid at any of the numerous British, Foreign, and Colonial Branches of the Company.
5. All policies unchallengeable.
6. Claims are payable within ONE MONTH after proof of death.
7. Half of the premiums may remain on credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.
Detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal for insurance and of application for agencies, may be obtained at the offices.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.,
Secretary to the Local Board.
Applications for Agencies are requested.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864."
Head Offices, 35, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up Capital, £60,000.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. G. Henty, Chairman.
Francis John Bligh, Esq., of Messrs. Bligh, Harbottle, Vice-Chairman.
J. H. Blackwood, of Messrs. M'Michon, Blackwood, and Co.
Frederick Lamb, of Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co.
James Lorimer, of Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.
H. Selwyn Smith.
William Kerr Thompson, of Messrs. James M'Ewan and Co.
Philipp Turnbull, of Messrs R. P. Turnbull and Co.
James White, of Messrs. White, Holmes, and Co.
BANKERS:
The Bank of Australasia.
The undersigned, having been appointed agents pro tem. for the above Company, are prepared to take marine risks on every description of insurable interest at current rates. Losses payable at the option of the assured, either at the Head Office in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.
BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
EDWARD FLOOD, Esq., chairman.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.A.
W. D. Stewart, Esq. | Moritz Baar, Esq.
John Binny, Esq.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
The Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.
DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior.
New Pitt-street Sydney.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers and Commission Agents, 479, George-street.
Branch Offices—Picton and Penrith Railways.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
To be paid on all packages received at this office:—Under 1 cwt., 6d. Under 2 cwt., 1s. Under 10 cwt., 6d per cwt. Larger consignments, as per agreement.
N.B.—Hunter-street and Argyle-street, Parcels at office

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Equitable Jurisdiction bearing date the third day of June 1863 and made in a cause wherein JOHN BROWN on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of DANIEL HUMPHERY THORN deceased is plaintiff and SUSANNAH THORN and another are defendants the creditors of Daniel Humphery Thorn late of Wynella in the colony of New South Wales deceased who died on or about the twelfth day of July One thousand eight hundred and sixty are to come in and prove their debts before the Master in Equity of the said Court at his office Supreme Court House King-street Sydney on or before the twenty-fourth day of December 1864 or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.
Dated this twenty-fourth day of October A.D. 1864.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,
Master in Equity.
JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor for plaintiff, 135, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.
To the next of kin of ANN FOWLER, late of Liverpool, widow, deceased,
GREETING:
WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said ANN FOWLER departed this life on or about the 12th day of October, 1864, intestate, having at the time of her death goods and credits in the said colony, we hereby cite you to appear personally or by your respective proctors before our said Court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the 21st day of November instant, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show cause, if you know any why the same should not be committed to JOHN ROTHWELL junior, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight Companion of the Bath, the Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, the 7th day of November, in the 28th year of our reign, A.D. 1864.
For the Prothonotary,
F. H. STEPHEN,
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said John Rothwell jun., 135, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DR. S. S. COOPER'S CURE for CORNS. Price 2s., post free, 2s. 2d. W. LARMER, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.—Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT, the only practical Medical Galvanist, for twelve years in the Australian colonies (from Russell-street, Melbourne), has commenced practice at 168, Pitt-street, Sydney, near King street.
Galvanism is of great service in Rheumatism, Paralysis, and all Nervous Affections, even after all other remedies have failed. Read from testimonials.
Galvanic and Vapour Baths at all hours.

MEDICAL.—Consult Dr. TRENERY, from Lock Hospital, London, 27 years' experience on all diseases of a delicate nature arising from indiscretion or folly; neglected cases of long standing, eruptions of the skin, SORE THROAT, GLANDULAR Pains, nervous debility, and local weakness, Alopecia, or loss of hair, and all complaints supposed by the ignorant prescribing of strong and injurious medicines most successfully treated. Private suites of consulting rooms especially arranged for ladies and gentlemen. Hours, from 8 a.m to 9 p.m. (if by letter, fee £1). 42, Hunter-street.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.
Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.
The victims of misplaced confidence in quacks, or unprincipled medical pretenders, can call with a certainty of being cured in the shortest possible time.
All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.
Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.
N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

TO INVALIDS.—DAVENPORT'S TONIC SYRUP. This syrup is a compound containing various elements requisite for a healthy sustenance of the body, and is found particularly serviceable in cases of debility arising from residence in warm climates, long sickness, or excessive fatigue. Strumous disease or scrofula, is rapidly subdued by its influence. In all cases of debility, emaciation, indigestion, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and lassitude, it is speedily efficacious. By the continuance of its administration for a few weeks, the most deteriorated constitution may be wholly restored to health.
Prepared by John T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London, from a prescription of Dr. J. Collis Browne's; and sold wholesale by his agents in Sydney, Messrs. WORMS and CO., and retail by Mr. JENKINS, 252, George-street.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION, an effectual CURE for the WHOOPING COUGH: without internal medicine.—This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to children, are too well known to need any comment. The inventor and proprietor of this Embrocation can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet or use of medicine.
Many thousands of children are cured annually by this remedy; and in most cases one bottle will produce the desired effect.
For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the label outside each bottle, and the name of the Wholesale Agent, "Edwards, 67, St. Paul's," engraved on the Government Stamp. Sold by most respectable chemists in this colony.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Safe and certain.—All who have tried these remedies have resorted to them again in subsequent illness. No medicines purify and improve every function, internally and externally, so completely as Holloway's. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received, ex spray of the Ocean, a supply of GRIMAULT and CO.'S MEDICINES, for which they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS.
J. and E. ROW, wholesale druggists, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW MEDICINES.
DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, manufactured by Grimault and Co., chemists, 6, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.
ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, prepared by Grimault and Co., chemists, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris, according to the formula of Dr. Corvisart, Knight of the Legion of Honour, physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the digestive principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anæmia, loss of strength, and, in females, general derangement. The Elixir of Pepsine, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.
NO MORE COD-LIVER OIL.—SYRUP OF IODISED HORSERADISH of Grimault and Co., apothecaries, chemists, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris.—According to the certificates of the physicians of the Paris hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several academies, this syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of cod-liver oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green-sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the iodide of potassium and the iodide of iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours or obstructions of the glands. Dr. Cazeneuve, of St Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.
PROSPHATE OF IRON, De Leras, apothecary, doctor of science, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the bones and blood, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris hospitals and detailed in the prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodine of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of the blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to Cod-liver Oil, and the best preserver of health in tropical climates.
NO MORE COPAIBA OR CUBEBS, Capsules of Matico Vegetable; also liquid extract of Matico. These elegant preparations effect rapid and extraordinary cures of recent and old and severe cases of disease. They are used in all the Hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all preparations of copaiba, cubebs, &c., and mineral remedies. The liquid extract is used in recent cases, and the capsules in the most chronic; and where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure.
General Depôts
In Paris, at GRIMAULT and CO.'S, chemists, 7, Rue de la Feuillade.
In London, at NEWBERRY and SONS.
In Sydney, at J. and E. ROW'S, Pitt-street.
In Melbourne, at J. FORDE and CO.'S.

CHILDREN TEETHING.
Mrs. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to
REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in CONFIDENCE and TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, in a SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, and pledge our REPUTATION for the FULFILMENT of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by all the principal Druggists throughout New South Wales.
S. HEBBLEWHITE,
Wholesale Agent,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world. Wholesale agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street; and Messrs. WORMS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.—Fresh Shipment.—Now landing ex Westbura. Crowned with success throughout the world.
78 prizes were awarded in December, 1860, to cattle fed on food seasoned with Thorley's condiment.
575 prizes were awarded in July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1861, to cattle fed on food seasoned with Thorley's condiment.
Diplomas awarded to Thorley's condiment by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.
Diplomas awarded to Thorley's condiment, 1860, by the Jersey State Agricultural Society.
Silver medal awarded by the Keighley Agricultural Society.
It converts the commonest hay and straw into a superior provender.
Sole agents, S. C. BURT and CO., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street.

M'CARROLL, PITT-STREET.
A little time since, a very rich man,
Engaged in the trade very deep,
Retiring to rest, was devising a plan
That troubled him much in his sleep.

He had dreams in the night disturbing his rest,
All around him was quiet and still;
Little sleep could he get—he was sorely oppressed,
For his thoughts and his dreams were on PHIL.

He's a "thorn in my side"—then he'd start up and wake,
And again begin turning about
"I wonder how much ready cash he would take
To give up the trade and go out."

Next morning he rose. The first thing he did
Was to go to M'Carroll and try
If money could tempt him, and made him a bid
With which he made certain he'd buy.

He said, "Phil, M'Carroll, I now give you best;
I fairly confess I am beat.
You've beat me in trade, you've deprived me of rest—
Now let us see if we can meet.

"I've plenty of money—perhaps more than my share—
Now tell me how much you will take
To give up your trade—the cash shall be there,
And the terms shall be any you make.

PHIL, locked, and he smiled, and he quietly said,
"As to cash, you can plenty put down;
But then I must tell you, to purchase my trade
You must first buy VICTORIA'S CROWN!"

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3½	German sausage	4d
Fore ditto ditto	2½	Black pudding	3d
By whole or half sheep	3d	Beef sausage	1½d
Mutton chops	3½	Pork ditto	6d
Rump steak	2½	Veal	4d
Beef steak	1d	Pork	6d
Boiling beef	1d	Suet	5d
Corned beef	1d	White pudding	4d
Best ribs of roast beef,	2d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Sirloin ditto	2½	Ditto, by the piece	4d
Hind quarter beef	1½	Tripe	4d
Fore quarter beef	1d	Brawn	8d
Spice beef	6d	Cow heels	5d each
Round beef, cooked	4d	Ox Tongues	1s 3d each

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.

BARCLAY, PERKINS, and CO.'S first STOUT, quarts, 9s. 6d., pints, 7s.
J. B. NORTH, next Bank of New South Wales.

LIGHT SUMMER ALE, Carlisle (Cumberland), in five and ten gallon kegs, 4s per gallon.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

LIGHT EDINBOROUGH ALE, in five and ten gallon kegs, 3s. per gallon.
BASS'S and ALLSOPP'S light Ale, in kegs, 3s. 6d. per gallon.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

XXX GUINNESS'S PORTER, 9s 6d quarts Ale, India pale, London bottled, quarts 8s; pints, 6s
Bavarian beer (as a tonic and stomachic unrivalled)
At MILLER'S, 13, Jamison-street, late of Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, CHOICE, PURE, and UNADULTERATED, and sold by the undersigned, from a single bottle to 1000 dozen—PINTS and QUARTS. MILLER, 13, Jamison-st., late of Pitt-st.

SPORTSMAN'S MATERIALS.—F. LASSETTER has now in stock a very choice and well selected assortment of Guns, Pistols, and all articles used by sportsmen.
Greener's stirb and damascus twist single and double-barrel guns
Hollis's ditto ditto
Colt's, Tranter's, Adams', and Deane's revolvers, with or without oak case or leather pouch and belt
Single and double carbines
Double carbines, one barrel rifled
Pigou and Wilks', and Hall's gunpowder
Eley's and Walker's caps
Dixon's powder flasks and belts
Castridges, wads, and ammunition of all kinds.
FREDERICK LASSETTER, late Iredale and Co., 421, George-street, near the Markets.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, in first-rate condition, for SALE, by the undersigned.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

STEAM ENGINES, &c., for SALE.—6 stationary steam engines, from 10 to 30 h.p.
1 ditto ditto ditto, 30 h.p., with 2 Cornish boilers, and fitted with self-acting saw, bench, &c., &c.
1 upright portable steam engine, cylinder 7½ diameter, 12 stroke, with multitubular boiler
1 14-h.p. portable steam engine
Cash winches, single and double power
Wire nettings, &c., &c.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

BAGS, 2-bushel, 2 5-8 lbs., now landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BOILER-PLATE, 6 x 24 to 36 inches—3-16 to 5-16. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Grooved, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, &c., &c., &c. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a first-class Milch COW, just calved, and very quiet. G. H. DUBTIS, 70, York-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.
BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.
PUGH v. KENNETT.
This was an action upon a tailor's bill. The plaintiff was a shopkeeper in Sydney, and the defendant the master of the Manukau, trading to New Zealand.
Mr Innes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rogers for the defendant.
Exorpt as to a preliminary objection by defendant's counsel—on the validity of which his Honor did not decide—the case was virtually undefended.
Verdict for plaintiff, damages £16.
PETERS v. ROBINSON.
This was an action for work and labour, &c., upon a building contract.
Mr. Butler and Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Innes for the defendant.
The plaintiff claimed £390 16s. as a balance due to him for the erection of a house for defendant at Watson's Bay. The defendant had already paid £200, and £290 16s. more was paid into Court. The difference, therefore, was just £100, and the real question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover any more than the amount thus paid in. The defendant pleaded by way of cross action that the plaintiff had not built the house in accordance with the specification, or, as he was bound to do, in a substantial and workmanlike manner. To this the plaintiff replied that, except as to matters wherein the defendant had directed alterations, the specification had been adhered to, and that the work was good.
The evidence was very conflicting as to the nature of the work. Finally, however, it was arranged that the jury should this morning view the premises, and that the case should be left to the jury without any speech from counsel on either side.
BUSINESS OF THE COURT.—In the absence of the jury, the other cases on the list for this Court will be at once gone on with.

BANCO COURT.
Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.
RUDD AND ANOTHER v. WILLIAMS
The trial of this case, which commenced on Monday, was resumed and concluded.
It was an action against an attorney of the Court for detention of papers and neglect to do certain acts, &c., to effect a change of attorneys in the suit of Osborne and others v. Rudd and another, wherein the present plaintiffs—Messrs. Rudd and Jackson—were the defendants. The declaration alleged that defendant had been retained by the plaintiffs for that suit. That under this retainer they (plaintiffs) were to be at liberty to change their attorneys, and that it became the duty of defendant to assist in such change; that nevertheless he refused to give up the papers to the attorney newly retained in the case, and omitted to do certain things, &c., which, according to the practice of the Supreme Court, were necessary for the change. Also that he interposed improper obstacles to such change.
The defendant pleaded the general issue, and denied the retainer on the terms alleged. He also denied that plaintiffs had given proper notice of their intention to change their attorneys.
Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiffs; and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Salomons for the defendant

the property of Frederick Baker, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Murphy, apprehended on suspicion of having stolen a jug found in her possession, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Ann Wright was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, for making use of obscene language; and Ellen O'Mara was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days for riotous conduct.

On the summons paper were sixteen cases, in one of which a warrant was granted for the apprehension of the defendant, five were not prosecuted, and two were dismissed. In one of the latter, a person named Heney, lately an accountant in the service of the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company, was charged by George Speight, the secretary, with having in the colony of Queensland, fraudulently embezzled a warrant, or order, for the payment of £12 7s. 4d., which came into his possession in virtue of his employment as such accountant. From the evidence it appeared that defendant gave to one Davis, in payment for work performed, an order on the company for £12 7s. 4d., which Davis subsequently returned to defendant for amendment in some way; it was charged to the company in defendant's books, but it has never been presented for payment; defendant says that having occasion to come to Sydney he cashed it on the road to defray his expenses. Mr. Johnson drew their Worships' attention to the provisions of the Act 4 Victoria, No. 7, for the better apprehension of offenders who shall have escaped to parts within this colony from any other of the Australian colonies, and submitted that the evidence of criminality in this case was such as would justify the committal of the defendant for trial if the offence had been committed within the ordinary jurisdiction of their Worships, and that he ought now to be committed to prison, with a view to his being sent back to the colony in which the offence was alleged to have been committed. Mr. Roberts, for defendant, submitted that the case had failed. It had not been shown that defendant had committed an act of either embezzlement or larceny. Their Worships, interrupting Mr. Roberts, dismissed the information. Three persons were fined 5s., 10s., and 20s respectively, on the prosecution of Commissioner Deane, for breaches of the Crown Lands Act; four were fined 5s. each for violations of the Police Act; and one was fined 2s. 6d. for having indulged in abusive language.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. J. Birrell.

John Anderson, for indecent exposure on the Flagstaff Hill, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in gaol.

James Taylor, for riotous behaviour on the Circular Quay, was sent to gaol for forty-eight hours.

There were eight cases on the summons lists. Frederick Mailler, master of the schooner George, was fined 20s. with costs, for neglecting to keep a light on board, in accordance with the regulations. Mark Powell appeared to answer the complaint of his wife, which stated that he had assaulted and beaten her. It appeared that plaintiff and defendant are living apart, and that on the 31st ultimo defendant came to her lodgings in Jamieson-street, dragged her off the sofa and about the room, and also got hold of her by the throat and knocked her head against the sofa. Fined £5, and ordered to pay costs of proceeding. In the case Ellen Grady v. Patrick Murray, a servant suing for wages the Court ordered payment of the amount claimed, £1 13s., with costs. James Whelan, landlord of the Dowdrop Inn, Woolloomooloo, appeared to answer two charges—allowing prisoners to remain in his house, and keeping house open for the sale of liquors at illegal hours. For each offence he was fined 20s., with costs. In two cases there were no parties, and in another the summons had not been served.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY CASES.—Tuthey v. Mort, Turner v. Harris, Smith and another v. Giles and others, Howell v. Cowan.

JURY CASES.—Russell and mother v. Terry, Pitt and another v. Scholfield, Barber v. Williams, Carman v. Hughes, Williams v. Abbott, no entry, non-suited.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

Court for the despatch of civil business.

Matrimonial Causes.—Jane Brown, two orders of Juris and praying an order to restrain her husband, Henry Mahony and others, Goulburn. Mr. C. Vernon, to consider order.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-three minutes past three o'clock.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S BANK ACCOUNT.

Mr. J. ROBERTSON asked the Colonial Treasurer, "Is it the intention of the Government to draw attention to the error that has been discovered and made public in the mode of keeping the accounts in the Bank of New South Wales, that has long been the method through which the Government has been defrauded?"

Mr. LOWE said he could not assent to any error in the account between the Government and the Bank of New South Wales, except that to which the attention of the Government had been directed by the bank itself, being an omission to credit a certain amount of interest on the public deposit, and which had been at once rectified.

TIMBER.

Mr. TIGHE asked the Colonial Treasurer, "Is it the intention of the Government to extend the money order system to the inland post-offices, and, if so, when will it be done?"

Mr. EGAN said that the proposed post office will be established on the 1st December next.

DOCUMENTS, &c.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, certain plans relating to the Lunatic Asylum were ordered to be returned to the Colonial Architect.

Mr. W. FORSTER laid on the table the Statistical Register for 1863, and correspondence in reference to the Agent for the Colony. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON laid on the table correspondence, &c., relating to the Great Western Road through North Gundagai; report from the Inspector-General, and the Road Trust accounts. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON laid on the table a debit and credit account in relation to the Alpaca; also, annual report concerning management of same.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. EGAN asked the hon. Premier, without notice, whether it was the intention of the Government to proclaim to-morrow, the anniversary of the birthday of our future sovereign, a public holiday?

Mr. MARTIN begged to inform the hon. gentleman that the Government had no such intention.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. MARTIN rose and said: I move that this House do now adjourn, and make this motion to afford me an opportunity of stating the intention of the Government in consequence of the vote arrived at by the House on Wednesday last. I would have given this explanation at an earlier period if I had been in a position to give certain information to the House in reference to the state of the country,—information that I considered it desirable that the House should be in possession of before any final action was taken by the Government in reference to that vote. In so far as the Government were concerned, there never was a doubt entertained by them, after the result of that division, as to the course which they should pursue. Time was not required them to enable them to adopt any given course, but the delay arose solely from the reasons I have stated. It will be understood by every one who now hears me that after a vote like that to which I have referred, one of two courses was open to the Government. They might have adopted the course of retiring from their offices, and so leaving to some hon. member on the other side of the House the task of forming a new Administration. The second course was to advise a dissolution. We had, no doubt, under our consideration from the very first the possibility of some such adverse decision as the House has arrived at; and therefore we were not taken by surprise when that decision was announced. We had consulted over the matter and had deliberately come to the conclusion of advising his Excellency to dissolve the Parliament. That advice we have now given. We have stated to his Excellency as our opinion that under the circumstances in which the House and the country are now placed the more desirable course would be, not to resign our offices, but to ask his Excellency to consent to a dissolution. (Loud cheers.) His Excellency has assented to that advice—(Prolonged cheers),—and will dissolve the Parliament. In making this statement, I desire, although not strictly necessary, to detail to the House as shortly as I can the reasons which have compelled the Ministry to take this course. It is due to the House and to the country that they should be made acquainted with those reasons. No doubt there are precedents to justify the Ministry in simply announcing to the House their intention to dissolve; but there are other instances in which Ministers have stated to Parliament the reasons by which they have been actuated to adopt that course. The latter course seems to me to be the more correct one, as it indicates a proper amount of deference to the House, a deference that every Government ought to show whether it has a majority in that House or not. No doubt the present period is an inconvenient one for a dissolution. We are arrived at a late period of the year, and no supplies have been voted. Therefore there are some disadvantages attending a dissolution at this period; but it did appear to us that the reasons in favour of the course far outweighed any disadvantages that attended it. When we found ourselves in a minority, and took into consideration the propriety of retiring, it became necessary for us to consider what in all probability would follow from our retirement from office; and, in going into the consideration of that question, it became necessary to take into account the materials of which the other side is composed; and one question which arose in our minds was whether it was possible for any Government to be formed that would be likely to secure the confidence of this House. We came to the conclusion that it was utterly impossible, or if not impossible that it was highly improbable, that any combination could be made from the other side that would give to the country a strong Government or one capable of carrying on the public business better than that which now holds power. I find that the Late Government were put out of office on the 7th of October, 1863. The votes in favour of the Government were 27, the votes against them also were 27, and the casting vote of the Chairman of Committees having made an adverse majority, the Government retired from office. I find in that division there were recorded against the Government the names of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Terry, Mr. Emanuel, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Driver, Mr. Eckford, and Mr. Samuel. (Hear, hear.) These hon. members, whose names I have now read, also recorded their votes against the present Government on Wednesday last. The motion on which they recorded their votes against the late Government was, "That the financial condition of the country, as shown by the Ways and Means for 1864, is unsatisfactory." By giving their votes in favour of this motion they condemned the financial policy of the then existing Government, and recorded their opinion that they were not fit any longer to continue in the management of our affairs. They thus stamped with the strongest possible condemnation the late Government, as far as their financial policy was concerned. Now, what was the state of the finances then submitted by the Government themselves? They had on a former occasion—I think in 1860—endeavoured to increase the public income, and proposed a scheme of taxation for which they did not secure the assent of Parliament. By submitting a scheme of that kind, and endeavouring to get it passed, the late Government showed the necessity of increasing the public income, and having failed on that occasion they went on, not diminishing the public burdens, but increasing them—not stating the public accounts either accurately or in such a way as to make hon. members acquainted with the true state of affairs—giving sometimes one, sometimes a different statement of the same matters, involving the question in such obscurity and ambiguity as to make it impossible to decide whether the country was solvent or insolvent. An hon. member who last Wednesday voted with the Opposition, and who takes credit to himself for some skill in finance, took occasion to show that the accounts of the late Government were presented in such a way that it was impossible to rely upon them. That hon. member made speeches and addressed letters to the public journals, in which he discussed these views. At last, after those various statements had been made, sometimes disclosing one state of things, sometimes another, a statement somewhere near the truth was made by a member of the late Government. I allude to the hon. member for the Glebe (Mr. Smart). When that hon. member became Treasurer in the late administration, he, of course, considered it his duty to look into the accounts. On a careful examination he discovered that, so far from our affairs being in a flourishing position as on several occasions the hon. member at the head of the Government had represented them to be, at the end of 1863 the country would be burdened with a debt of £400,000. This statement completely took the country by surprise, and created such strong indignation in the minds of many persons that the hon. member at the head of the Government was himself startled at the effect of the statement of his own Treasurer, and within a week after the making of that statement attempted to explain it all away. The Treasurer proposed to meet the deficit by various items of taxation, and told the House that he would require £400,000 to make both ends meet. I do not charge the then Treasurer with being a protectionist, or assert that he and those associated with him endeavoured to secure the support of the Protectionist party; but it so happened that the proposal he stated he intended to make was precisely the same in character as that in reference to which the present Government have been charged with protectionist views. Every tax the present Government subsequently proposed, and which it was said had the effect of disturbing the commerce of the country, causing the streets of Sydney to be overgrown with grass, instead of being the mart and centre of communication for a busy population—all these taxes which it was also said would send the shipping from our port and leave Sydney but a fishing village, were proposed by the hon. member for the Glebe, Treasurer for the late Administration. I find in addition to that a proposal that has caused a large amount of obloquy to be heaped upon the present Administration—a postage charge upon newspapers was included in that proposal of the hon. member. (Oh, oh.) I cannot understand how it could be denied that the charge was included in the proposal, when the hon. member expressed an opinion in favour of it. In whatever way the hon. member indicates his views on the matter, the result is quite the same. The hon. member being now associated with those who profess to have the most sovereign contempt for this particular charge, that expressed in favour of it, and who have told us that the idea that it ought not to be imposed is the correct one, I am astonished at the Administration proposing to tax Father, furniture, small-tools, newspapers, stamps, and Hobbers cash. For some months we stood with the most astonished gaze, wondering how it was that the present Administration could have brought forward such a proposal, and on many occasions we have had to express our astonishment at the views taken by the hon. member for Kiama in favour of it. I find that the late Government, elected in the stead of the late Ministry, came down with another statement, and endeavoured to explain away the whole matter. He said with savings in one direction or another, and a slight additional taxation, the Government would be able to meet the expenditure. I can only form my opinion after the statement of the Treasurer and the statement of the then Premier, I cannot possibly see how those statements. I believe every person out of the Government at that time must have found it equally impossible to reconcile them; and it was for this that this Government, the head of which had been so long in power, have placed themselves in such a position as not to be entitled to the confidence of the House and the country. We had an accredited deficit of £200,000 and the scheme of taxation proposed by the Treasurer was published by the head of the Government. A majority of the House under these circumstances felt that it was hopeless to advise the Governor-General of the country to remain any longer under that Administration. It was under these circumstances that an adverse vote was arrived at. It must be borne in mind that the late Government at the time of their retirement from office were in a House called into existence under their own auspices. In 1860 a general election took place for the purpose of testing the soundness of the views put forth by the present hon. member for Shoalhaven in reference to our land system. That hon. member threw a very early period in his political career devoted a large amount of attention to our land system, and I believe the hon. member took so active a part in making proposals for the amendment or alteration of our land laws. This hon. member proposed that our land laws should be amended in such a way as to allow those who desired it to have free selection *before survey*. The hon. member having failed to carry out those views in the Parliament existing in 1859 was party to advising a dissolution, which took place in 1860. The hon. member appealed to the country, and the answer to that appeal enabled the hon. member to come back with a triumphant majority, almost every hon. member who opposed him having retired into private life. I suppose others retired into private life in consequence, I suppose, of the opposition I gave to the hon. member's views, and there I remained until a constituency with other views thought fit to *send me into* Parliament again. (Mr. ROBERTSON: You had to come back upon the Land law.) The hon. member is mistaken; I certainly said nothing of the kind. I said, I've come back the House having passed into law, and free selection being in operation, I should not, until that experiment had had a fair trial, take any part in disturbing it. I was then just as strongly opposed to free selection as before. Well, the Assembly having been called into existence under these circumstances, and the very large majority having been secured by the hon. member's Government, a vote of condemnation was arrived at in that House, elected under these circumstances, and by a House that came into existence prepared to support the views of the hon. member's Government. I say the condemnation of a House so constituted was the strongest possible condemnation, and the most marked—and no condemnation, in my opinion, could be greater than that passed on the hon. member and the free selection Parliament. Considering that, I say we were justified in the advice we have given, and if for no other reason than that it would be highly inexpedient to allow the Ministry under whose auspices this Parliament existed, to go back to power while this Parliament existed. The majority consisted of 36 to 29. Well, it has been stated that is a very large majority, considering this House is only a House of seventy-two members. And if you make a rule of three sum of it, and compare this House with the House of Commons, the majority is large. But that is not the proper way to make the comparison, for the number requires a little examination. There was one hon. member who voted on that division against the Government who several times during the debate had altered his views [Mr. ROBERTSON: So there were on the other side] There was one hon. member who first announced his intention to vote against the Government, after hearing the statement of the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Cowper), he then stated his intention of voting with the Government; but after hearing other statements, he announced his intention of voting against the Government, and after hearing other statements he again announced his intention to support the Government, and at last said he had made up his mind to oppose them. Well, I don't mean to say that every hon. member is not at liberty to listen to the arguments of hon. members, and be guided as they think they are sound or unsound. We are sent here as a deliberative assembly, and our speeches are made I presume for the purpose of influencing votes. Of course it *is* quite open for an hon. member to alter his opinions, and follow the dictates of his conscience, although he may follow one side or the other. But what I say is this—the vote of such an hon. member is not worth anything. The vote of such an hon. member so it firm of purpose, and whose opinions are liable to be blown aside by every idle wind, is a vote which any Government may treat with disregard and treat with contempt; therefore, that particular vote which any party could be justified in disregarding, reduces the majority by one. There was then the hon. member for the Hume (Mr. Mate) who was not able for reasons of his own, to take his seat during the sitting. It is pretty generally understood that hon. member would not have voted against the Government. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Oh, oh] That hon. member may have more accurate knowledge than I have, and if the hon. member says he knows otherwise, I shall be content. But I doubt whether the hon. member is in a position to say that the hon. member would have voted with the Opposition. And another hon. member (Mr. Shepherd) by reason of a lamentable domestic calamity which occurred after the amendment was made was not able to attend, although they did know that that hon. member would have voted with the Government. (Cheers.) [Mr. ROBERTSON: He was in Sydney on the day of the dinner.] [Mr. COWPER: And promised to vote with us.] (Cheers from the Opposition.) The statement of the hon. member surprises me. I am glad the hon. member at the head of the Opposition has made that statement, because now it is made no publicity it is impossible to withdraw it. I don't know whether the letter exists, but I have seen and know a letter was received by a member of the present Government from the hon. member in which he asked him to try and get him a pair. (Cheers.) Well, when the hon. member stated he promised to vote with the Opposition, I think he is mistaken, and I do not think he could have told him anything of the kind, because I will not believe that the hon. member who wrote to a member of the Government telling him to get a pair would make such a statement; therefore, the hon. member is acting under a gross delusion, or has been misinformed. But it is just as well the hon. member has committed himself to a statement of that kind under the circumstances. There was another hon. member who did not vote, although he was in the precincts of the House, and had been greatly solicited by hon. members of the Opposition. He was one who preferred to vote with the present Government, and at last he said he would not vote against the Government, but he would not vote with them, because he saw his vote would not make any difference in the result. Under all these circumstances, it appears to me that the majority was some three or four at the most. (Oh, oh.) That is the majority which hon. members opposite are entitled to take credit for. And under these circumstances it does strike me that hon. members on the other side are not entitled to take credit for this large majority which they do take credit for. But we all know that, whether the House consists of 72 members or 666 members, it is in the highest degree improbable that parties will be equally divided, or that one party has a majority of two or three. It rarely happens if an Assembly is large or small that parties are equally divided. If you take any number of persons, whether seventy-two or any other number of persons who are free agents and who act on their own convictions, it is very likely that the division on any grave subject, whether the number is great or small, will not be precisely equal. So, whether you deal with a small number you are not entitled to draw a comparison between a large body and a small body, and say according to the larger number the proportion would be the same. No man can tell the proportion. It is not a subject that can be calculated in that way, and it does not follow that whether the House is large or small that the relative majority in proportion to the numbers will be the same. The majority was at the most three or four, and it was not a majority in any way so decisive as to make it, in our opinion, improper to give the advice we did. But we considered, if by our not we allowed the hon. member (Mr. Cowper) to form a Government, what were the materials of a Ministry he could select his colleagues from? Where was he to find his colleagues? Was he to go into power with the very same gentlemen with whom he had retired from office? [Mr. ROBERTSON: That's his business] But it was for us to consider the possibility. And I go further, and say it is for us to consider the probability of a course like that. We were not justified in considering that he would so soon sever the party ties which bound them to him. We knew nothing which would lead us to believe that any one of them desired to retire from public life. And we were not justified in supposing that he would desert any of his friends, or that they would cease to co-operate with him. Well, then, was this the Government which the hon. member would form? and if it was formed, what right had he to suppose that this House would accord him their support after having condemned him. The hon. member had a majority of seven in favour of his amendment, but eight hon. members who voted for his amendment had recorded their condemnation of his Government in 1863 [Mr. ROBERTSON: Six hon. members who supported us are on the other side] I am astonished that the hon. member did not see that this was in favour of the Government, because six of those who voted with the late Administration were so satisfied with the present Government that they came to us. I am surprised at the hon. member making an assertion which is in favour of the present Administration, because not only did we find that the late Administration, on account of their financial policy, but six who voted in favour of them have now votes with us. How could the late Government have got back into power and received the support of those members? The finances of the country, all responsible arrangements, and the debate which existed in the House, and the division recorded in favour of the late Government, all tended to show that it was impossible for any gentleman who entertained those views to form a Government. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Why not?] Could time at all be brought to bear on those members who had given in their adhesion to the present Government? I ask the hon. member for Kiama whether he could succeed in getting them to support the late Administration. In order to test that, I ask him whether they are not the identical men who refused to support Mr. Cowper, to join with Mr. ROBERTSON in forming a Government? [Mr. ROBERTSON: Why not?] I think I can show the hon. member why not. He has, quoad the late Administration, been a man who takes up public life; and who lives, with many others, that when a man has once taken up any line of public policy he is bound to adhere to the same all through his career in public life. The hon. member is moreover, a man of the strongest prejudices, which I do not profess to have (a laugh)—prejudices which we have not all required the climate of the hon. member's native country to develop. He has had the opportunity of paying a visit to the native country. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Kiama had visited the mother country, and he had gone there armed with Parliamentary authority, and at the public expense. (Laughter.) He had gone there with the opponents of the late Government, being the only great man in the country but, he (Mr. Darvall) thought he ought to be sent for to carry out his own views. In order to do this, he had to go to England, and he thought nothing could be more beneficial to any gentleman than a visit to

£51,204 6s. 10d." Now, he proposed to show that this overdrawn account was stated, in order to throw obloquy on his predecessors. They found, on the 1st November, amount recoverable from loans account, £14 654 15s 2d.; and amount recoverable from loans, store advance account, for advances out of Consolidated revenue, for the purchase of railway stores, £43,663 9s. 9d.; total, £58,318 4s 11d. So the hon. Treasurer had only to give himself a cheque for £58,318 4s. 8d., and need not have made any overdrawn account at all, but there would have a cash credit of £7000 on the 31st of October. He said the accounts were fraudulent, and were made for the purpose of bringing the late Government into discredit. He had asked the hon. member why he did not avail himself of this £58,000, and he said he was not aware of it until the 15th of November, but he saw this statement was dated the 26th November, therefore the hon member must have known of it when he brought in this garbled statement. He (Mr. Cowper) said this was all a part and parcel of the system that was adopted with regard to the statement of accounts. And if they looked through the whole of them they would find a number of items of unauthorised expenditure, which had no right to be placed in that account. He referred to schedule B, and they would find there the sum of £2228 for steam postal communication with Great Britain via Suez. Now he asked was not this sum sanctioned by Parliament? and what right, therefore, had it then to be placed in this account? What could the object of the hon. member be in making up the accounts in this way but to bring discredit on the late Government, and he had not alluded to it before simply because he knew the time would arrive when the truth could be spoken, and with effect. The hon. Premier was not satisfied with dealing with this matter of the vote of censure; but he made some extraordinary disclosures with regard to the persons who voted for it His Government had been charged with corruption, but he never knew what corruption was until he saw all that occurred during the last debate. The hon. Treasurer had written three letters to hon. members on this side giving situations to their friends, and on one occasion no sooner had the gentleman got the appointment than the hon. member went up to the member whose friend he had appointed and said, I am glad to see you—of course this will effect your vote, but how are you going to vote. (Cheers, and laughter.) Well, he said the solicitations to this gentleman until he gave his vote, were discreditable to any public man. (Cheering.) Where was the invitation to take tea and spend the evening. This was the sort of thing that had been carried on. [Mr. EAGAR: Name. He would just say as much as he liked, and no more. They were told by the hon. Premier that one particular member made up his mind to vote against them, and then for them, and then against them—but, he asked, was that the only honorable member who underwent these changes during the debate. There was the hon. member for the Bogan (Mr. Lord). Surely no hon. member underwent so many changes, for he assured me he would vote with me, and he assured three or four hon. members the same. [Mr. LORD: I deny it.] There were half a dozen gentlemen who would say he (Mr. Cowper) was right. (Hear, hear.) But of course he would take the hon. member's denial. The hon. member, however, could hardly deny that, when his brother was appointed to the Legislative Council, he was disgusted at the appointment at that particular time, and pledged his word to vote with us, which he afterwards broke [Mr. LORD: I deny it.] The hon. member asked Mr. Darvall to pair-off with him, but he (Mr. Cowper) advised him not, and the hon. member then went off to Bathurst, and they thought he was safe; but they heard that at the bottom of Mount Victoria that he had said that he had paired-off with Mr. Darvall. Now, he knew this was not correct, and they found that the hon. member actually came down to vote not withstanding all his pledges. He would not have alluded to this matter, and he regretted these matters were brought forward, because he did not think it creditable to the House. Still, if these matters were discussed, and charges made against his side of the House, he would answer them as far as he could. (Cheers.) They were told this was a casual majority, and the hon. member saw there was no chance of his forming a Ministry on this side of the House. Now, he had no hesitation in saying that no less than five or six members who voted with the Government would support his (Mr. Cowper's) Government. So, with a distinct majority of seven, he had no doubt if he had retired from office, and the Government fallen back on his (Mr. Cowper's) hands, there would have been a working majority of fourteen or sixteen. He did not say a word against the propriety of a dissolution. He entirely assented to it. It would relieve him from a situation of great perplexity. He felt that certain difficulties would beset him in forming a Government, but he hardly thought this influenced the hon. member. The hon. member got into office by what was called a fluke, and how had his Government succeeded? They had kept Parliament together for six months; they had brought measures after measure before the House without succeeding in passing any of them; and yet they had been told these were the men that were to show them how to govern the country. The hon. Treasurer it was said was possessed of financial abilities which would astonish the country; but no sooner had he made his first move than the hon. Premier set aside this Finance Minister. And after all, the policy they proposed was but a copy of their predecessors', without a single original idea. And they now said we had no right to charge them with a protectionist policy because it was yours. If this policy had been suggested by the honorable member (Mr. Smart) in the event of not having taxes, it was no credit to those gentlemen who were to undertake the finances of the country, and deal with them in a totally different way, to drop down to the level of their predecessors and still retain their seats. He would now pass on to some other criticisms of the hon. Premier, and he thought it was hardly good taste for the hon. member to go into the election of the hon. member for Kiama and Mr. Darvall. Were they to be constantly raking up these matters, which could not be discussed without degrading themselves in the eyes of the country. He thought the hon. member was singularly unfortunate in his remarks that he, of all other men who had had the unenviable distinction of being expelled from this House, and expelled by his colleagues, should attack them in the way he did. Let him go to the country with his past fame, ability, and antecedents, and he was ready to meet him. The hon. member seemed to think it very extraordinary that the hon. member for Kiama and the hon. member for East Maitland should join the same Government. When was anything impossible after what they had seen. Did he remember the time when the hon. member's Vice-President (Mr. Plunkett) said that he ought to be at Cockatoo, and he had said the hon. Vice-President ought to be hanged for murder. (Cheers from the Opposition.) How could he forget these little incidents in his life, and something about unmasking an imposter. These were little matters which he appeared to forget, but as the hon. member had thrown down the gauntlet he did not see why he should escape. (Oh, oh.) He was going on whether the hon. member liked it or not. (Cheers.) The concluding part of the hon. member's address was that they should give the Government supply so most the exigencies of the public service. Abstractedly this was a very fair request, and under ordinary circumstances it should be acceded to; but they were dealing with ordinary circumstances, they were dealing with circumstances in which he said they would betray the trust reposed in them if they granted his request. What was the position of the Government; they were now in office under a vote of censure, couched in these words. (The hon. member read the amendment to the Address.) There was no address to his Excellency's Speech; Parliament had cut out the whole of the answer and sent his Excellency this amendment, because they were dissatisfied with the Government. And what were the circumstances? They felt that the Government had played with the time of the country for six months, and had prepared a scheme of taxation, part of which was rejected by the Upper House, but the part which was carried by this House, and which would have been sanctioned, he was not submitted to the other House. They had increased the Estimates and made them more extravagant than their predecessor without finding the Ways and Means to meet them. They had pledged that Parliament should be called together as soon as possible, and we had censured them for calling Parliament together at this late period of the year. They had taken six months to prepare their measures, and now no measures were prepared. They were asked to wait and some measures would be submitted, but as the House had visited the Government with this vote of censure they were asked to give them further time and six or twelve months' supply, and thus give them the opportunity of mocking the House, insulting the country, and degrading the public service. There was no similar case to be dealt with in the whole scope of Parliamentary history. He said this advisedly, and felt that they would be guilty of moral cowardice if they were to give the Government one penny under the present circumstances to meet supply. The hon. and learned member had stated that there would not be time to have Parliament summoned together again without some considerable delay, but he (Mr. Cowper) did not subscribe to that opinion. In these days, when intercommunication by railroad and electric telegraphs had been so greatly facilitated, he could not see why Parliament might not be dissolved and called together again in the course of six weeks. (Hear, hear.) They were bound as members of that House, to take that course when they saw what had been done by the present Government—a Government which had assumed legislative powers, which had disorganized the public departments—and under whose mismanagement the revenue had greatly fallen off and the public deficit been enormously increased. They were told that the members on the Opposition side of the House were solely actuated by the petty object of getting back into power, but might they not fairly retort upon hon. members on the other side that their sole motive appeared to be to retain their seats, whatever might be the censure heaped upon them? (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member at the head of the Government had been very severe on his (Mr. Cowper's) speech which he had delivered in that House in regard to the financial state of the country subsequent to the financial statement of his hon. colleague, Mr. Smart. True it was that he had not taken that gloomy view which that hon. member had expressed respecting the state of affairs, but his statement was not in any degree antagonistic of that of his hon. colleague—it was rather explanatory of the same. As to the accounts of the Colonial Treasury and Audit Office, he denied that there had been any improvement made in them under the present Administration. He never could understand a single statement that now came from either the Treasury or Audit Office, and believed they were purposely confused. (No.) He believed himself they were in a much worse state than they ever had been, and that one of the first duties of a successor in the office of Colonial Treasurer would be to undo all that had been done by the present occupant of that office. He would also have, as he (Mr. Cowper) believed, amongst other things, to build up that wall between the Colonial Treasury and the Audit office which the hon. member for Sydney West had broken down. (A laugh.) Before so necessary a change took place, he hoped, however, that the Auditor-General would not have left for England, and that the matter of the pretty little sugar-plum with which his mouth was to be stopped would be duly explained to the House. (Hear, hear.) They knew for a fact that, through the mismanagement of this Government, all the Government departments were disorganised, and the superannuation fund overburdened and impoverished. Mr. Forbes had been forced out of the public service at the Treasury, and when he was still able to perform his duties as paymaster, had been placed on the superannuation fund. (Hear, hear.) And similar was the case of Mr. Ferguson in the Government Printing Office. Why was Mr. Ferguson forced out of the Government Printing Office to make way for a gentleman who was understood to be sixty years of age? (Hear, hear.) Another case presented itself in the Harbour Master's office, where Mr. Crook, because he had objected to the duties of an office of a somewhat lower position to that he had occupied, had been superannuated. A harbour of refuge had been found for Mr. Crook and they had given him £400 a year for doing nothing. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) had been unable to find any grounds whatever for the part which the Government had taken in reference to the arrangements as regarded these gentlemen. Then, too, they had the case of Mr. Hunt, of the Money Order Office—a gentleman who was in the prime of life, well able to discharge his functions as a public officer for ten years to come—why had Mr. Hunt been put upon the Superannuation Fund? They had been told by some hon. members that the Superannuation Fund was to be a failure; but surely was it not the unworthy object of these hon. members to make it fail by the way in which that fund was administered? The sooner they went to the country the better, and they should be made to go there at once. (Loud cries of "Hear.")

Mr. LORD, in explanation, said that he had been charged with having promised to vote for the amendment of Mr. Cowper, and with having afterwards voted against it. Mr. Cowper had asked him at the Victoria Club to vote for the amendment, and he had said that he would not do so. He had been obliged to go up to Bathurst on account of sickness in the family, but had returned to Sydney to vote for the Ministry.

Mr. DARVALL was understood to intimate that the hon. member's statement as to his promise to vote was not strictly correct.

Mr. SMART said that the hon. member for the Bogan had said on the occasion referred to, that he would return and vote against the Government. He said that his brother had been appointed to a member of the Upper House by this Government, and that he would vote for the amendment to show that he was not to be bought.

Mr. LORD said that he must most distinctly deny that statement.

Mr. EAGAR and Mr. PARKES rose together, but the Speaker decided in favour of

Mr. PARKES, who said that the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government had got the first chance of making his electioneering speech, in which he had made a colourable statement of his case, intending thereby to blindfold the country. He questioned whether in the whole course of parliamentary history there had ever been an instance of a Prime Ministor making such a speech as had been delivered in that House that evening by the hon. member at the head of the Government. He considered that speech to have been utterly unworthy of the position which that hon. and learned member occupied in that House. (Hear, hear.) He should have thought that that gentleman, on receiving an unmistakable intimation from the House, that the House had no confidence in him, would have considered that his proper course was to have retired with dignity from a position which he could no longer occupy with propriety. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had said he could not understand how any Government could be formed out of members on the Opposition side of the House; but the hon. member ought to have observed that the necessity for condemning the Government was so urgent that hon. members who differed in some of their opinions were unanimous in their censure of the Government. On their side were the men of progress, on the other the retrogressive party, who had always been favourable to a limited franchise, a return to the transportation system, and such like views. But who, he would ask, had set up hon. members opposite to be judges of the state of the country? The hon. and learned gentleman had been pleased, with a kind of facetiousness anything but brilliant, to criticise the career and characters of inoffensive members of that House, and that hon. (Parkes) had come in for a large share of that criticism. He (Mr. Martin) had told the House, and no doubt desired to tell people outside, that he (Mr. Parkes) was such an insignificant person that he never expected the time to come when he would be of any weight or value in the eyes of the country, and yet, with strange inconsistency, the hon. and learned member devoted to him a larger portion of his speech than to anyone else! (Hear, hear.) One would have thought that a lawyer would have seen that it was anything but logical or consistent with his opinions to devote so much time to gratuitous abuse of him (Mr. Parkes). Hon. members, he thought, would conclude that this was quite uncalled for, because, since his recent election to the House, he had carefully guarded himself from saying or doing anything to offend a single hon. member of the Assembly. He merely expressed his opinion and recorded his vote, and he defied any person to state that in private communication, or by any of his public actions he had assumed to himself a higher aim than that merely of a member of the House. The hon. and learned gentleman at the head of the Government had digressed to allude to him (Mr. Parkes) when he (Mr. Parkes) had been thinking of his own sins. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) He ought to have been thinking of that high crime and misdemeanour he committed in holding the reins of power in this disorganised country for twelve months without making a single effort to remedy the state of things he found in existence. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Parkes) thought he might be excused for calling the hon. and learned gentleman's attention to times when the hand of nearly every man was against him (Mr. Martin), when the cheers of those now most conspicuous as his supporters, were against him, and when he (Mr. Parkes) was one of those who stood steadily by him. (Hear, hear.) At that time he (Mr. Martin) was denounced by the public press as a man utterly unworthy to be trusted, and also by the leader who was by his side. (Mr. Parkes) then stood by him, but he knew the hon. and learned gentleman he expected no recollection of those things on his part, and he desired nothing from him. The hon. and learned gentleman went out of his way to allude to what took place at a bitter-contested election—one of the bitterest, perhaps, that ever occurred in the country. Most people in public life would have been glad to have let those matters rest. He (Mr. Parkes) being opposed to the Government who assumed office, for reasons which it was now unnecessary to explain, opposed Mr. Darvall. This led to great personal bitterness between that hon. and learned gentleman and himself; but was the hon. gentleman's (Mr. Martin's) conduct of public life so low as to conceive that in consequence it would be impossible for him (Mr. Parkes) to support any measures brought forward by Mr. Darvall; or that Mr. Darvall would find it impossible to support anything done by him (Mr. Parkes)? He (Mr. Parkes) was confident of such a thing. He would take this—that the personal rupture between them might be so extreme that they should never speak to each other again, and yet that they might support each other in the Assembly. He had never said a bitter word of Mr. Darvall since the election, and had been prepared to follow him as a public man, and to regard his measures as though no differences had occurred; and if, on this occasion a Government had been formed, of which Mr. Darvall had been Attorney-General, he should have supported or opposed it without reference to the altercation to which allusion had been made. But did the hon. and learned member for the Sydney Government forget what had taken place between himself and his present colleagues? (Hear, hear.) Not more than four years ago he denounced the whole of those men as "mountebanks, scare crows, miserable bank clerks, and sneaks." (Cries of "Hear, hear," and laughter.) Under these circumstances, he thought that when the hon. and learned gentleman took the reins of Government there would have been the last to whom he would have applied to form a Ministry. There was one delightful passage which he had taken the trouble of culling from the *Sydney Morning Herald*. It applied to the "Australian gladstone" (derisive laughter), and referred to a proposition to create a fund made by the hon. member: "Here," said the hon. and learned member now at the head of the Government, "is another 2 per cent. scheme concocted by a clerk or bank accountant, dug out from the dark holes where the cobwebs of the old system still linger, and from the darker recesses of a brain which knows only the views. But who, he would ask, had set up hon. members opposite to be judges of the state of the country? The hon. and learned gentleman had been pleased, with a kind of facetiousness anything but brilliant, to criticise the career and characters of inoffensive members of that House, and that hon. (Parkes) had come in for a large share of that criticism. He (Mr. Martin) had told the House, and no doubt desired to tell people outside, that he (Mr. Parkes) was such an insignificant person that he never expected the time to come when he would be of any weight or value in the eyes of the country, and yet, with strange inconsistency, the hon. and learned member devoted to him a larger portion of his speech than to anyone else! (Hear, hear.) One would have thought that a lawyer would have seen that it was anything but logical or consistent with his opinions to devote so much time to gratuitous abuse of him (Mr. Parkes). Hon. members, he thought, would conclude that this was quite uncalled for, because, since his recent election to the House, he had carefully guarded himself from saying or doing anything to offend a single hon. member of the Assembly. He merely expressed his opinion and recorded his vote, and he defied any person to state that in private communication, or by any of his public actions he had assumed to himself a higher aim than that merely of a member of the House. The hon. and learned gentleman at the head of the Government had digressed to allude to him (Mr. Parkes) when he (Mr. Parkes) had been thinking of his own sins. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) He ought to have been thinking of that high crime and misdemeanour he committed in holding the reins of power in this disorganised country for twelve months without making a single effort to remedy the state of things he found in existence. (Hear, hear.) 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The Mountain Maid, which sailed on Monday, for Adelaide, returned to port yesterday.

The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamer Otago, Captain W. Smith, left Nelson on the 3rd instant, at 11-30 a.m. and passed Cape Farewell at 3-30 p.m. The first two days experienced the south-west gales and heavy seas; on Saturday wind changed to the south south-west, with moderate weather; on Sunday and Monday northerly gales and heavy confused seas; arriving here on the 8th at 6-30 a.m. making the run in 4 days 19 hours. On her downward trip in September, she performed the passage to Nelson in 4 days 2½ hours, and this last month in 4 days 7 hours.

The s.s. Tasmania left Hobart Town on the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., and carried fresh westerly winds until her arrival at Twofold Bay, at 1 p.m. on 6th instant; she sailed again at 1.30 p.m., and reports strong northerly weather the remainder of the passage; arrived at the wharf at 3 a.m. on the 8th. This is Captain Clinch's last trip in command of the Tasmania, having been appointed to the company's new steamer Derwent, to be employed in the Hobart Town and Melbourne trade. He is one of our oldest colonial steam masters, and during the many years he has been among us has gained a host of warm friends, who will doubtless be gratified to hear of his exchange to a larger vessel. While in the Sydney and Hobart Town trade his invariable courteous and gentlemanly conduct will be long remembered by the many passengers who have travelled by his well ordered steamer, and we sincerely trust that the success which has hitherto attended him will continue to follow him in his new command.

The Grafton (s.), crossed the Macleay Bar at 11.15 a.m. on Monday, the 7th instant, and arrived here at 3 45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th, having experienced moderate northerly breezes and fine weather as far as Port Stephens, and strong S.S.E. breezes and cloudy from thence to Sydney. The Morning Star, ketch, crossed the Macleay Bar at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 7th instant; and the Lois Monteir, schooner, would cross the same day. The Grafton brings up 420 bags maize, 37 cases oranges, 6 boxes eggs, 10 bales bacon, 1 coop poultry, 1 bundle hides, and sundries.

The Elchie, from Valparaiso, reports the Johan Cisard as having sailed for Melbourne with a cargo of breadstuff.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 2.—Torquil, Maris, Pot, Pilot,] from Newcastle; Auckland (s.), You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Rosie Blanche, from Calcutta.

November 3.—Wolverine, from Batavia; Sea Ranger, from New York.

November 4.—City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

November 4.—Alexandra, for Brisbane.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

October 22.—Fortune, from Sydney.

November 1.—Jacobus, from Valparaiso. Cargo: 3682 bags wheat.

November 3.—Annie Layton, from London, 116 days; Alexandra, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

November 1.—Emily Allison, 128, Riley, for Sydney, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Messrs. Pitt, and Quail.

ARRIVAL OF A CARGO OF WHEAT AT NELSON FROM VALPARAISO.—The Dutch barque Jacobus, 361 tons, Captain Van Ter Sas, arrived here from Valparaiso on Tuesday. She brings 14,106 bushels of wheat for Mr. Saunders, ordered through Messrs. N. Edwards and Co. The Jacobus left Valparaiso on the 18th August, and has therefore been 74 days on the passage, having been becalmed for ten days off the Fiji Islands. She had fine weather throughout the passage. The news brought by the Jacobus is that English freights were low at Valparaiso. Two vessels had sailed in company from that port with cargoes of breadstuffs for Sydney. One was loading with wheat for Melbourne, and, on the departure of this last, the shipments of grain from Valparaiso would close for the season.—*Nelson Colonist*, 4th November.

OTAGO.

ARRIVAL.

October 27.—Gala, from Glasgow.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS

October 22.—Devonshire, from London.

October 25.—Parisian, Ellen Castle, from Newcastle.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVAL.

October 27.—Omeo, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

October 25.—Armistice, from Newcastle.

The barque Sea Rover, seventeen days from Sydney, bound to Otago, with coal and general cargo, put in on the 23rd, through stress of weather.—*Wellington Independent*, October 28.

CAUTION TO MARINERS: ROCK NEAR FLAT POINT.

[From the Government Gazette, p. 71]

CAPTAIN MACKIE, of the steamship Clyde, Hamilton, reports having seen a wreck or reef when passing a ve miles to the eastward of Flat Point during the night.

Masters of vessels are requested to keep a good look-out when navigating in that locality, and, in the event of observing anything unusual, to report particulars to the Marine Board.

T. ROBERTSON, secretary.

Marine Board Office, Fort Chalmers, 7th October, 1864.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 8.

3 cases metal, 1 case tinware, F. G. Mylrea
8 packages boots, 1 box clothing, Saddington and Sons
60 coils iron, 30 casks zinc, 9 cases screws, F. Lassetter
1 case furniture, A. Lenehan
8 cases drapery, Petersen, Boosen, and Co.
2 bales wool, 102 tons flour, H, H. Beauchamp
22 cases boots, 15 bales woolpacks, 5 bales bags, 1 case shirts, 30 cases clothing, C. Moore and Co.
8 cases matches, 2 cases fancy goods, C. J. Abrahams
1 case toys, 1 case cabinetware, E. Davis
200 quarters malt, 1 case books, 10 drums oil, 1 case wax, 1 cask chime, 1 case slate, 1 case tape, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
1 reaping machine, L. and S. Samuel
37 packages drapery, Smith and Etheridge
45 packages cordage, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
2 bales tapestry, L. H. Mortimer
1 packages drapery, 1 package plants, 1 case cheese, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
6500 oz. gold, Oriental Bank
800 oz. gold, 36,000 sovereigns, Bank of New South Wales
2 cases glassware, W. Leipold
2 cases firearms, 2 cases cutlery, 1 cask cutlery, 2 packages machinery, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
3 cases glasses, T. Moore and Co.
34 trucks 1 bale paper, Colonial Sugar Co,
47,346 plates, Young, Lark, and Co
1 case linen, 1 case books, Gifford and Bros
66 packages paper, 8 cases tweeds, F. M'Nab and Co.
2 packages ironmongery, J. Keep
16 packages drapery, L. and E. Borders
1 case plate, 1 case engravings, 1 case saddlery, 1 case stationery, 121 packages drapery and slops, 4 bales twine, J. T. Armitage and Co.
1 case opium, 8 cases tobacco, S. Lee
20 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co,
4 cases trimmings, J. Hill and Co.
11 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
6 cases millinery, J. B. Howell
2 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co,
6600 bushels wheat, 500 bags flour, Bellby and Scott
27 cases boots, J. Springthorpe
60 cases jams, 184 cases fruit, W. H. Holmes
20 cases cigars, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
1 piano, R. Uther
27 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons
8 packages drapery, 2 cases cutlery, 17 packages fancy goods, S. Hoffburg and Co.
6 packages ink, 2 cases books, 2 boxes candles, W. R. Piddington
24 bales hemp, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
2 hogsheads 3 quarter-casks brandy, How, Thompson, and Co.
28 cases cigars, Lovitzer, Marwood, and Co.
15 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons
8 packages hats, Young, Lark, and Co.
6 musical instruments, W. H. Paling
2500 bundles oakum, 60 tanks, 11 cases metal, 5 kegs nails, 23 barrels oatmeal, 330 hams, 1 case bacon, 2 cows, 13 sheep, 6 barrels pork, Captain Williams
15 bales woolpacks, 1 case stationery, 12 cases medicines, 14 fowls, 12 rabbits, 9 rams, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
32 cases iron, 1 anvil, S. Spyer and Co.
1 hogshead 9 quarter-casks brandy, 57 cases cigars, Frost, Kohler, and Co.
4 cases linens, F. G. Lender
3 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers
27 cases vestas, Franck, Brothers, and Gans
9 presses, 8 tables, 23 castings, 1 case box wood, A. Cubitt
20 tons iron, A. Brown
68 cases fruit, J. Pope
1 case gloves, Farmer and Painter
1870 bags flour, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
10 boxes soap, L. Stypmann
11 cases clothing, E. A. Marks
9 cases books, W. Maddock
63 hides, R. Towns and Co.
3 case hats, H. Woolnough
23 cases salt, 105 packages oilstores, W. Wolfen and Co.
2 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
80 cases sarsaparilla, 2 boxes pills, 2 packages acid, 1 case drugs, Elliott, Brothers
3 cases boots, Wallisch, Brothers
91 casks cement, J. G. Cohen
120 bales hemp, Smith, Brothers
84 tons hay, Durham and Irwin
16,000 feet timber, 3100 battens, 6300 feet boards, 3500 staves, 19,000 palings, 15,000 shingles, 6 cases fruit, 196 bales hay, 24 pairs shafts, 11 sets beams, 120 felloes, 120 cases jam, J. Ledsam.

DUTY PAID.

96 cases wine, Rabone, Pose, and Co.
34 casks beer, Young, Lark, and Co.
1 case opium, 82 packages tea, S. Lee
3 cases perfumed spirits, Berens, Levi, and Co.
71 packages tea, M. Baar and Co.
100 packages tea, Meyerfeld and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

November 7.—Melbourne, from Warrnambool; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Ant, from Portland; Esther, from Valparaiso

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 8, 9 A.M.

Grafton ...	W.	Fine.
Tenterfield ...	N.E.	Cloudy.
Armidale ...	N.W.	Fine. Bar. 26 740. Ther. 67·5.
Tamworth ...	N.W.	Dull.
Murrurundi ...	W.	Cloudy.
Singleton ...	N.E.	Cloudy.
Maitland ...	Calm.	Dull.
Newcastle ...	S.S.E.	Fine. Bar. 29.988. Ther. 60·3.
Sydney ...	S.S.W.	Cloudy.
South Head...	S.	Dull.
Penrith ...	Calm.	Dull.
Bathurst ...	W.	Fine. Bar. 27·782. Ther. 65·9.
Mudgee ...	Calm.	Fine.
Orange ...	S.S.W.	Fine.
Young ...	S.E.	Fine.
Forbes ...	W.	Fine, very warm.
Wollongong ...	S.	light. Dull.
Kiama ...	S.W.	Dull, like rain.
Goulburn ...	N.E.	light. Very fine.
Braidwood ...	Calm.	Raining slightly.
Queanbeyan...	S.E.	Fine.
Yass ...	N.	Hazy.
Gundagai ...	N.W.	Dull.
Tumut ...	Calm.	Dull, like rain.
Kiandra ...	N.W.	Cloudy.
Albury ...	S.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·460. Ther. 63·6.
Wagga Wagga	S.W.	Fine.
Deniliquin ...	—	Fine. Bar. 29·606. Ther. 65.
Hay ...	W.	Fine.
Melbourne ...	W.N.W.	Fine, pleasant. Bar. 29·982. Ther. 60·
Queenscliffe ...	W.	Fine, clear. Bar. 30·05. Ther. 59·
Cape Schanck...	W.S.W.	Fine, clear. Bar. 29·77. Ther. 60·
Cape Otway ...	W.N.W.	Fine, clear. Bar. 29·785. Ther. 55·
Portland ...	N.W.	Fine. Bar. 30·010. Ther. 61·
Guichen Bay...	N.	Fresh. Showery. Bar. 30·015. Ther. 59·
Mosmo ...	N.E.	Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
Nov. 8.	6.30 a.m.	South.	Moderate and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	6 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″ Longitude 10h. 4m. 49s.

The Time Ball is dropped daily at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 1h. 50m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes' Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

NOVEMBER 7TH, 1864, CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·930	72·1	54	W.N.W.	0·04	0	3	0·	2
P.M. 3	29·777	79·6	49	N.N.W.	0·25	5	1	0·	1
„ 9	29·816	74·9	45	N.N.E.	0·25	12	0	0·	0
Mean.	29 851	75· 2	49 3		0 18	6	1 6		1·0

THERMOMETER.—Shade: Maximum, 85°2; minimum, 53·6; mean, 70°9; range, 30·1. Sun: Maximum, 130°5; minimum 50 7. Water: 66·3.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1864, CIVIL RECKONING.

STATION.	At 9 A.M. Barometer	Temp. in shade	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.	Ozone.
Sydney	29·948	61·9	68	S.S.W.	1·66	10	65 9	50·5	0	5
Newcastle..	29 917	69·1	60	S.S.E.	1 00	9	68 9	42 8	0	
Armidale ..	29 899	69 5		N.W.	4 00	2		0	0	
Bathurst ..	29 876	68·0	46	W.	1 00	4	82·0	39·3		
Albury	29·969	57·9	48	S.S.W.	6·25	0	0	38·2		
Deniliquin ..	30·118	57 0	53	S.	4·00	3	86·1	0	0	

NOTE TO REMARKS.—Sydney, Nov. 7th, 1864.—A singular and interesting meteor, at 7h. 48m., proceeding in direction N.E. to N., slightly inclined to the horizon, at an altitude of about 30. Its visible path subtended an angle of about 35°, and the interval between its appearance and disappearance about 30 seconds. Its motion was slow, and when first observed appeared about the size of Venus, with much the same colour, but more clearly defined. Shortly before its disappearance it became divided into two distinct bodies; the larger and foremost slightly reduced in size; the other much smaller, about the apparent size of the principal star in Orion. The apparent angular distance between them was about 5′, which was maintained until they disappeared in a direction nearly due north. No report was heard.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November. 1864.		SUN. Rises	Sets.	HIGH WATER Morn.	After.
9	WEDNESDAY	5 12	6 48	8 37	4 3

Moon.—Full, 14th instant, 8h. 38m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Mr. EAGAR, in reply to Mr. J. Buchanan, said that no error had been discovered in the Government accounts with the Bank of New South Wales, except the omission on the 8th April last, to credit a sum for interest on balances; and, in reply to Mr. Tighe, that it was the intention of the Government to extend the Money Order system to the Minmi Post-office on or before the 31st December next.

Mr. MARTIN, in moving that the House do then adjourn, entered into an explanation of the course which the Government proposed to take in the present position of the public affairs. There were two courses open to the Government, first, to resign office, and, secondly, to advise a dissolution of Parliament. After due consideration, the Government had taken the second course, and had advised his Excellency to dissolve the Parliament, which advice he had been pleased to accept. The occasion was inconvenient, there being no supply yet granted, but the Government saw that there was no prospect of the formation of a stronger Government out of any combination of parties within the House, and they had come to the conclusion that there was no alternative but an appeal to the country. When the composition of the majority by which the recent vote was arrived at, was considered, it would be found that no less than eight hon. members had voted for the displacement of the late Government, and the Government were justified in treating that vote as a less emphatic vote of want of confidence than had been represented. It was impossible to speculate upon the formation of a new Ministry, having regard to the inconsistencies, which the hon. gentleman exposed in detail, as to several conspicuous members of the Opposition, and it was equally impossible for the late Ministry as a body to return to power in a House which had already declared them unworthy of its confidence. As to the question of supply, the present Ministry were fairly entitled to a vote of credit for three or six months, and recent English precedents, particularly the cases of Lord John Russell's Ministry in 1841, and Lord Derby's Ministry in 1859, showed that what the Ministry now asked, the House of Commons, under precisely similar circumstances, had not refused to concede. If the House refused the concession now sought upon it must rest the inevitable consequences either of the disarrangement of the public service, or the unconstitutional expenditure of the public money without the authority of Parliament. The proposal was not made for the especial benefit of the present Government, but for the benefit of the country, and of those who might hereafter take their places. It was necessary to give due time for taking the poll at the new elections, and if, as he contended, the new Parliament could not assemble until the end of January, it was necessary not only to obtain a temporary supply, but to pass some necessary measures which he particularised, before Parliament separated.

Mr. COWPER censured the virulence of the personal attacks made by the hon. member upon individual members of the Opposition, and his misstatements of facts connected with the resignation of the late Ministry, and he retorted upon him his charges of corruption and undue influence in his conduct of the Government. As to the granting of a vote of supply the conduct of the Government had not entitled them to ask it, and he for one would strenuously oppose. Nor was there any occasion to ask it, as the Government would be in sufficient time yet to obtain a vote of credit from a new Parliament, which could in five or six weeks hence be called together. The present Parliament would be guilty of moral cowardise if it assented to any such vote now, and thus enable the present Ministry to trifle with Parliament, as it had already done. The Premier's past career was a sufficient condemnation of his Government, to say nothing of the conduct by that Government of the public service.

Mr. PARKES, after some personal explanations by Mr. Lord, who had been attacked by the previous speaker, retorted upon Mr. Martin the attack made by that hon. gentleman upon himself, and exposed with some acrimony certain points in the character of the latter—particularly with reference to opinions previously expressed by him with reference to his present colleagues, and especially Mr. Plunkett. He contended that the emphatic condemnation by the House, both personally and politically of the present Ministry made it impossible for the House to concede them a vote of credit.

Mr. PIDDINGTON showed that the vote of censure passed upon the present Government was not stronger in its terms than that passed upon the late Government upon the motion of Mr. W. Roberts, in 1860. In 1857, in a similar emergency, a vote of credit had been granted, and such a vote ought not now to be refused.

Mr. EAGAR contended that in his strictures upon the characters of members of the Opposition, the Premier had not exceeded the limits of fair Parliamentary criticism, and with reference to the charge of inconsistency of sentiment between him and Mr. Plunkett, he explained on the authority of the latter gentleman that certain strong expressions, which had been used by those gentlemen, with reference to each other, in the heat of an electioneering contest long gone by, had been long since satisfactorily adjusted and forgotten. The hon. gentleman defended himself at some length from what he showed to be unfair and partial criticisms upon his present system of keeping the public accounts, and pointed out the benefit of the system in enabling a correct state to be arrived at at any moment. As to the accusation of his spiriting away the Auditor-General to stifle investigation of the public accounts, he showed that that officer had resigned from a physical infirmity, failing eyesight; and he stated, with reference to the insinuation that he desired the office for himself, that Mr. C. Rolleston had been appointed to it. As to the alleged disarrangements of the public service, all his departmental reforms were working admirably, and for the falling revenue during the last few months, the calamities of the seasons would sufficiently account for it.

Mr. ROBERTSON urged that the case of the present Ministry was not at all those quoted by the Premier with reference to the obtaining of a vote of credit. So far from the present Ministry being entitled to throw upon the House the responsibility of the refusal of a vote of credit, the Ministry itself was chargeable with the difficulty which had arisen, which was of its own creation, and which the delay in calling Parliament together had alone occasioned. When in opposition they had shown no mercy in a similar emergency to the Ministry of which he was then at the head, and he was not inclined to be more merciful now.

Mr. MORRIS showed that Mr. Robertson's Government in 1860 had never asked for a vote of credit. Mr. Roberts' motion of censure came after the Estimates had been entered upon, and the Government at once dissolved Parliament by proclamation.

Mr. TIGHE considered that from the mode in which the Ministers had asked for a vote of credit they were not desirous to obtain it, and that, rather, they only wanted a grievance upon which advantageously to go to the country.

Mr. BUCHANAN condemned the Ministry for incapacity, and urged that there was no justification for granting a dissolution.

Mr. ALLEN contended that the Ministry had been unfairly intercepted in the enunciation of their policy, and that the voice of the country would be in their favour.

Mr. GARRETT considered that the voice of the country would emphatically condemn the protectionist and conservative proclivities of the Ministry.

Mr. MARTIN's motion for adjournment of the House was agreed to, and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

THE outrages of the convicts at Darlinghurst are the appropriate sequel of their achievements when at large. It seems to be resolved by these young men and their abettors, to test the power of the law and the forbearance of the colony to the utmost. By a mild administration of the penal code itself, reduced to the minimum necessary to make crime a losing business, these persons have been spared from an ignominious death, which criminals far less guilty suffered a few years ago. The humanity of the age has surrounded the prisoners with every guarantee against excessive labour or insufficient food, or mental, moral, and religious neglect. They are not debarred from seeking a review of their case whenever the slightest reasons can be alleged for mitigation or release. The feeling of many who see their position, and remember their crimes, is that they are deprived of nothing but liberty—and are enjoying advantages which honest hard workers cannot obtain. Their conviction has been attained only on the clearest evidence, and often wrung from juries against their own inclination, an acquittal being too plainly the violation of an oath. They have been permitted too often to employ the very proceeds of their crimes to secure the ablest counsel, and have enjoyed the right of challenge exercised sometimes with the distinct purpose to obtain a jury that would sympathise with their offences. Under these circumstances we might expect their submission to their punishment as alike just and inevitable.

The late outbreak is not the first we have had. It is fortunate it was not successful. We do not suppose these foolish young men would long escape re-capture; but no one can tell what violence and wickedness they might find time to perpetrate. They would return to their cells, but probably not without loss of life or limb.

The public have a right to hear whether rumours are true which come with such appearance of truth, that this outbreak was the result of a conspiracy with a view to the release of a very notorious culprit. It is said that much planning and preparation were made with the view to his enlargement, and that some who were in situations of trust assisted in this task. It is further alleged that swift horses were in readiness to take advantage of any lucky chance. Some of the convicts have friends whom they have greatly enriched by their plunder, and they may expect, both from their gratitude and sense of danger, every effort to secure their liberty. A few years ago the celebrated gold-dust robber, who brought to the business very great abilities capable of any enterprise requiring the highest qualities, turned upon another opulent plunderer, after his conviction, for breaking faith. It is right that special measures should be taken to prevent the convicts who have a large connection outside from escaping. The temptation is in the possibility. The retention of the same hardened offenders in the gaol rather than at Cockatoo Island has, we are informed, greatly exasperated some of them. Though there is but little chance of escape for ordinary prisoners at Cockatoo, those who have friends and money might soon find the opportunity.

The conduct of the rioters shows how little effect prison discipline has had upon their minds to soften or reform. Every epithet of abuse and insult was heaped upon the authorities of the prison, and on the magistrates. They evidently were not aware how completely they are within the power of the law, and that it authorises solitude all but incessant, and flogging not exceeding fifty lashes at one time. In a prison outbreak at the English dockyards this last penalty was actively applied, and of course soon reduced the refractory to obedience. We do not wish to see the triangles set up again, but it may be made necessary by such dangerous disorders. The infliction of the lash is so degrading to human nature that nothing could reconcile to it but a clear impossibility of prevailing by other means. It ought to be the penalty of great and infamous crimes, but it may be requisite to resort to it for purposes of discipline. If our legislation becomes retrograde, or our penal systems become cruel, it will be because we have to deal with a population specially debased and with criminals utterly incorrigible.

It is time the Executive suggested some effective method of classification and separation. Our prison population will become more and more unmanageable as the late convicts for crimes of violence have chiefly consisted of native youth. A thriving trade in stolen goods is carried on in large neighbourhoods, and expeditions are fitted out with a care, exactness, and efficiency which would do much credit to a lawful service. As the number increases who get into "trouble," although probably few in comparison with those who enjoy the fruits of impunity, we may look for more conspiracies for prison breaking, and it will be necessary to have a greater number of guards and a more jealous surveillance. We must have so much room as to enable the keeper to separate permanently the more refractory and dissolute, and so much strength as to overpower their rebellion.

The interference of the magistrate who during the disturbance commanded the constables not to fire, was no doubt an impulse of humanity, and it was certainly not only injudicious but dangerous. As the thing ended, no other mischief was done than creating a notion among the prisoners that they may attempt to break out of gaol without being liable to be shot. With a little more hesitation on the side of the authorities, and a little more courage or rashness in the prisoners, we might have had an affair with two or three hundred of the most desperate ruffians. Their bush connections would have soon supplied them with arms, and we might have seen an organisation of robbers such as exists in some parts of Italy, and which defies all the efforts of established Governments. DON QUIXOTE, among other exploits, compassionating a company of galley slaves, drove full tilt at their keepers, broke their bonds, and set them at large. The benevolent hero soon received a practical lesson on undiscriminating benevolence. They showed their gratitude by robbing him gently. We certainly profess no sympathy with thieves. They have made the name of the colony a reproach, and reduced many honest families to beggary. They deserve the punishment they suffer, and their release would be signalised by new crimes.

The protection of the gaols and the fidelity of the keepers is of great importance to discipline; but it is also of much consequence in the contingency of popular outbreak. Whenever any excitement gives the opportunity we may expect the friends of these criminals will be on the alert to secure a general gaol delivery. On this account it is not desirable a great prison should be accessible to mobs. Its site should be so chosen that while open to constant inspection and easy control, it may have in its isolation some guarantee against rioters without in concert with insurgents within.

DISSOLUTION.—It will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary report that the motion of Mr. Martin, "That this House do now adjourn," was carried unanimously. Under ordinary circumstances this would imply a meeting on the following day at three o'clock; but there was a strong impression on the minds of hon. members yesterday evening that their further attendance would be rendered unnecessary by a notice in the *Gazette* of this morning dissolving the Assembly.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.—It was announced in the Legislative Assembly yesterday evening, by Mr. Eagar that the office of Auditor-General (vacant by the resignation of Captain Mayne, had been conferred upon Mr Christopher Rolleston.

DISTRICT COURT.—The hearing of the undefended cases was yesterday proceeded with down to No. 5247. To-day the remainder of these cases, commencing at No. 5248, down to the end of the list, will be disposed of.

DARLINGHURST GAOL.—George Birmingham, William Terry, Patrio M'Manus, Patrick Daly, Michael Lawlor, Patrick Feely, George Ashly, James Hill, Peter Drynob, Charles Johnson, William Mackie, and William Stanley, the prisoners who were brought before Dr. Douglass, the visiting magistrate of the gaol, and Captain Scott, the police magistrate, on Friday, were yesterday sentenced to twenty-eight days' solitary confinement, and to be fed on bread and water, for attempting to break out of gaol on Tuesday, the 1st instant. The prisoners were ordered to be kept in seclusion, and to be deprived of tea, sugar, and tobacco after the expiration of this term, until by their own good conduct and that of the other prisoners, it shall be deemed proper to abridge the time of their separate confinement. In sentencing the prisoners, Dr. Douglass told them that he would not exercise the power of flogging them for the present offence, because they had not had previous knowledge that that punishment could be inflicted; but, if any repetition of the offence took place, the power would be exercised. James Crookwell, another prisoner, was also found guilty of like misconduct, and he received a similar sentence.

THE UPPER HUNTER ELECTORATE.—We learn that a requisition was, yesterday, presented to Dr. Gordon, requesting him to again become a candidate for the representation in the Assembly of this electorate, in the event of a general election. Dr. Gordon has signified his intention to become a candidate.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD: BAZAAR.—The Bazaar which is now being held in one of the George-street markets on behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd, was attended by his Excellency Sir John Young and suite yesterday afternoon. The walls of the building are tastefully draped with flags, and similar adornments also hang from across the top. The stalls, ranged along each side, display large assortments of the most elegant and useful wares, and the attractive disposition of photographs, pictures, wax flowers, embroidery, articles in leather work, and other things of a choice and ornamental description, gives an air of refinement to the place. A band of music is often found at the south end of the building, and conduces much to the pleasure of the visitors. It may be mentioned that upwards of 1600 persons have passed through the institution since its establishment, and the average number of the inmates is seventy. This number will be shortly materially augmented were the accommodation greater than it is; for, as it is understood, many unfortunate women seeking admission have often to be refused. The inmates support themselves by their own labour, and the bazaar, therefore, is not held to raise money for the current expenses of the institution, but to defray the cost of the chapel, dormitories, and other additions that have recently been made. The bazaar will remain open until Saturday.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, NO. 1.—The Australian Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, held their tenth annual meeting yesterday evening, at the Engine Station, Pitt-street South. It was stated that the Company numbers twenty effective members. During the past year the number of alarms of fire to which the engine was taken, was in all twenty-five, the average attendance of the members to such calls being twelve to each. The positions obtained on such calls were set down as follows:—Four times, first engine; fourteen times, second; five times, third; and twice, fourth;—many of the alarms being for the north end of the city. The treasurer's report showed that the receipts had been £167 17s. 4d., and the expenditure £126 3s 7d., for the year ending October 19 h, 1864. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—Superintendent, Mr. Edward Oram; foreman, Mr. John Dockesy; 1st assistant foreman, Mr. Joseph Jones; 2nd assistant foreman, Mr. W. J. Morris, treasurer, Mr. W. T. ——; engine-keeper, Mr. B. Kippax; secretary sick accident fund, Mr. R. Selby; trustee ditto, Mr. J. Andreas; secretary, James W. Evans.

FITZROY WARD.—A large meeting was held, last evening, at the Queen's Arms Inn, South Head Road, to propose a fit and proper person to represent the ward in the Municipal Council. Mr. David Scotland was called to the chair, and read the advertisement; requesting a quiet and patient hearing for any gentleman who had any remarks to make. Mr. Martin Guest then proposed, and Mr. John Baker seconded, that Mr. Charles Kidman was a fit and proper person to represent the ward. An amendment was then proposed by Mr. John Hourigan, seconded by Mr. Henry Dobson, that they still retained confidence in their present alderman. The chairman put the amendment first, and the original motion afterwards. The original motion was carried by a large majority.

OTAGO.—We have papers from Dunedin to the 29th ultimo. There had been no fresh discoveries of any importance upon the gold-fields, but the general intelligence from the mining districts was of a slightly improved character. The estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Government, for the half-year ending 31st March, 1865, had been laid on the table of the Assembly. The total ordinary revenue is estimated at £169 085, against £223 485, the revenue received during the previous half-year. The expenditure is estimated at £267,981. The estimated revenue is fixed at £54,400 less than the amount received last half-year. The most important difference is observable in the items of Crown lands, licenses, prison labour, and gold duty. The Crown lands are estimated to produce £45,475 less than last half-year; the export duty on gold £3715 less, prison labour £3469 less, and victuallers' licenses, &c., £2000 less. A slight increase is expected from the Customs, as also an increase of £1000 on tolls.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday night to a drayman named Peckham. The wheel of a dray passed over the unfortunate man's body, and he suffered such severe internal injuries that he died almost immediately on his admission into the Infirmary, the accident having occurred but a short time before. The City Coroner will hold an inquest to-day respecting the matter.

SNAKES.—On Wednesday last, while some men were engaged repairing the life-boat shed, they observed a large fish close in shore, and from its floundering it was evidently unable from some cause to extricate itself, or that otherwise it had been driven into this dilemma by fear. One of the men proceeded to dispatch the fish in question, and while in the act of doing so observed a large shark, about twelve feet long, hovering near the spot, rendering it exceedingly probable that the monster had an eye to its victim, which had thus sought refuge so near the shore.—*Newcastle Telegraph* of Saturday.

HAIL STORM.—A correspondent of the *Armidale Express* says: A hailstorm raged in a most terrific manner at Strathbogie on the 21st instant (the same day that the heavy hailstorm occurred at Armidale), as I have seen a letter addressed to one of our townsmen wherein the writer states that on Friday, the 21st instant, Strathbogie was visited by a most terrific hailstorm. For about half an hour large pieces of ice fell, cutting up eight acres of wheat just coming in ear, and making a complete wreck of fruit trees, vines, and gardens, and killing ducks, geese, fowls, and a large number of small birds. Large heaps of hailstones the size of pullets' eggs remained on the ground sixteen hours after the storm. Strathbogie head station has a most desolate appearance.

GREAT UNRESERVED auction sale of American goods.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of ironmongers, warehousemen, chair makers, furniture buyers, lamp dealers, and others, to his highly important sales at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Wednesday, November 9th, 1864, at 11, viz.:—Winchester Co's chairs (the newest and most elegant designs), shovels, axes, scales, corn shellers, pumps, naphtha, fan mills, kerosene chimneys, axe and pick handles, painted tubs, zinc washboards, 500 boxes candles, assorted tin ware, &c., &c. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue.—ADV.

SADDLERY, Silver-mounted Harness, Rimmell's Perfumery, Revolvers, Guns, Fancy Goods, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct attention to their sale of the above this day, at their Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp.—ADV.

POSITIVELY Unreserved Sale of Drapery, This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of drapers, outfitters, hatters, and others, to his important sale, this day, of the stock of a retail draper, at half-past 10 o'clock; at 11 o'clock, sixteen cases hats, damaged hats, woollens, &c. See advertisements.—ADV.

THE wreck of the schooner Freak, comprising the hull, sails, spars, boats, rigging, &c., will be sold on Reddam and Leslie's Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, this afternoon, at 3, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.—ADV.

CLEARANCE Sale at Hunt's Cabinet Warehouse, Jamison-street, This Day, at 11 o'clock sharp.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct special attention to their sale, this day, as above. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Tuesday evening.

THE Escort from Goulburn, to-morrow, takes down 176 oz. 11 dwts. of gold.

MUDGEE.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

The Murdoorran mail to Mudgee was robbed, yesterday, by two armed men. The mail-bags were cut open and the contents stolen.

WEST MAITLAND.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

A child named Hudson was drowned in the river, at the Horse-shoe Bend, and the body has not yet been found.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday evening.

At a meeting of the Cricketing Association, held to-day, a letter from the Sydney Cricketers' Association was read, and as the New South Wales cricketers are supposed to be favourable to the renewal of the intercolonial matches, it was resolved that a challenge be sent by next mail to Sydney to play a match in the beginning of 1865.

The members of the Northern Expedition were entertained at luncheon by the Surveyor-General, previous to their departure, to-day.

Government have decided to summon Parliament to meet on the 28th instant.

The Riflemen were out practising to-day.

Messrs. Levy and Sons placed by auction 1062 packages of tobacco, conditionally on the bulk being equal to sample, ten at 11½d. to 1s. 4d.; pound lumps, 9½d.; halves, 10½d.; twist, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 11½d.; nailrod, 10½d.; aromatic, pounds, 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 3d.

The Esther, from San Francisco, arrived to-day, in ballast, bringing private advices to the 28th August. The Californian markets are reported very firm. No papers have been received.

Breadstuffs rather firmer. Adelaide flour, £24 10s. Wheat 10s. 3d. Mauritius third counters realised, at auction, £35 per ton. 400 cases of kerosene were placed at 6s. 3d.; holders are now asking 7s., but parcels to arrive are offered at a lower figure. Rice, dull. Sales are confined to trade parcels.

WILCOX and GIBBS' Family and Manufacturing SEWING MACHINES.—It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut.

A Patented Device, recently applied, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supersede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of two-thread machines; and more, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.

It has been extensively sold in this colony during the last two years, and most satisfactory testimonials can be given as to the efficiency of its working; it is clearly proved that, although half the price of other first-class machines, it will accomplish double the sewing in a given time. It is so simple that the most experienced, by attention to the printed directions, can become most expert in the use of it.

PRICE £10.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY.—Fireworks of every description, cheap, at C. and J. ABRAHAM'S, 77, King-street.

OYSTERS.—100 cases Hamblin's, in 1-lb. tins, now landing from barque Santon, from New York, and for SALE, by R. D. MERRILL, 54, Pitt-street.

CANARIES, Canaries.—Canaries, just received, ex La Hogue, all in full song; also, goldfinches, linnets, thrushes, blackbirds, green finches, chaffinches, and goldfinch mules. These birds are all guaranteed to be in first-rate condition. Also, one English squirrel and cage. E. BASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-street.

FIRE and DRILL-PROOF, steel-lined, BOOK SAFES, with Chubb's, Cotterell's, and Mappin's patent locks

Beer machines and ale measures
Mason's riddles and brass wire sieves
3 and 4-bushel bags
Pool and billiard tables
Assorted brushware
Enamel and fancy leathers.

PARKES and CO., Clarence-street, Wynyard-square.

SELLING OFF.—Iron Bedsteads, 27s. 6d.; Iron Stretchers, 14s. 6d.; Mattresses, 4s. 6d. each. PITE, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

E. PAGE and CO., ENGINEERS and MACHINISTS, Victoria Iron Works, Bedford, and Laurence Pountney-place, Cannon-street, London, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of High-pressure, Condensing and Non-condensing
STEAM ENGINES,
PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
Sugar Mills, Saw Mill Machinery,
Self-acting Engineers' Tools,
Brick, Pipe, and Tile-making Machines, Clay-crushing Mills, Pugging Mills,
and every description of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
and
MACHINERY.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues, with Prices, may be had, free, on application.

KEROSENE OIL, Colza Oil, Ash Oars; Coarse, Fine, and Rock Salt; T. and G. clear Pine. W. WRIGHT.

ASPHALTE, Blasting Powder, Galvanized plain and Corrugated Iron, Belgian Zinc. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

Caustic soda
Soda ash
Colza oil, in hogsheads and drums
Coir warps
Coir fibre
Tartaric acid
Windsor soap
White heritage, in half-barrels
Oatmeal, in 1 cwt. and 2 cwt. casks
North Wilts and Dunlop cheese, &c., &c.

GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

SALVAGE STOCK.—
£15 000 WORTH.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS,
DAMAGED BY
FIRE
and
WATER.

GREAT SALE WILL COMMENCE THIS DAY, on their premises,
86, KING-STREET.

The proprietors beg to inform the public that they have purchased a large salvage stock, consisting of drapery goods of every description, more or less damaged by fire and water.

In fixing the prices no attention will be paid to the original value. Goods slightly burned, or a little damaged by water, will be sold at ridiculously low prices, although in reality nearly perfect.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
(Late Coutts and Griffiths),
86, King-street.

TO SQUATTERS, STOREKEEPERS, FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and OTHERS.—The Sale of Damaged Goods will be continued this week.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1864.

Highly Important Auction Sale of American Goods,
Comprising Axe and Pick Handles, Painted Tubs, Washboards, Clothes and Revolving Pins, &c.
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 9th November, 1864, at 11,
Just landed ex Westward Ho,
10 cases flat-eye hickory axe-handles
7 ditto drifting or sinking pick handles
50 nests painted tubs, 8 each
250 boxes whittled head clothes pins
15 dozen excelsior zinc washboards
10 ditto wood ditto
5 boxes cherry handled revolving pins
6 ditto black ditto
10 cases shovels
2 casks pumps, &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY 9th November.

MOST IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 9th November,
The HOPEWELL ESTATE, immediately at the junction of the GLENMORE and SOUTH HEAD ROADS, PADDINGTON, subdivided into 58 VILLA SITES and BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
HOPEWELL COTTAGE, HOPEWELL-STREET, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, comprising verandah and 8 rooms.
BALMAIN.—COTTAGE and 2 ACRES OF LAND, with frontages to ELLIOTT, BEATTIE, and LAWSON STREETS.
LITTLE COOGEE.—That beautiful suburban property, THE ROCKBROOK ESTATE, well-known as the property of Dr. Dickson.
MORT and CO.

FIFTY-EIGHT VILLA SITES and BUILDING ALLOTMENTS—
15 fronting New South Head Road
16 fronting the Glenmore Road
6 fronting Campbell-street
21 fronting Hopewell-street,
to be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
THIS DAY, 9th November.
MORT and CO.

THE HOPEWELL ESTATE, as surveyed and sub-divided into 58 Villa Sites and Building Allotments.
TERMS—Half cash, half credit; two years at 7 per cent.
TITLE unquestionable.
*** Allotments all marked on the ground.
MORT and CO.

COTTAGE AND TWO ACRES LAND, BALMAIN,
with frontages to ELLIOTT, BEATTIE, and LAWSON STREETS.
Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the PROPRIETOR, Mr. THOMAS WAKFER, who is about leaving Sydney, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 9th November,
His valuable property at Balmain, situate at the junction of ELLIOTT, BEATTIE, and LAWSON STREETS, and comprising nearly 2 ACRES OF LAND, a large portion of which is under most careful cultivation, the garden being well stocked with choice fruit trees and vegetables. Upon the land is erected a remarkably neat and well-built Cottage, built of weatherboard, on stone foundations, with slated roof, and containing verandah, 6 rooms, plastered, pantry, and kitchen. Also stable, coach-house, and out-offices.
ABUNDANT supply of excellent water.
☞ The proprietor being about to leave Sydney is alone the cause of the sale of this property, which, considered as a present investment, is most valuable; but having regard to the prospective value, the investment must prove MOST REMUNERATIVE.

THE HOPEWELL ESTATE,
Immediately at the junction of
THE GLENMORE AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS, PADDINGTON,
as recently surveyed and subdivided into
VILLA SITES AND BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
TITLE.—Unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, solicitors, Hunter-street.
Terms, very liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE TRUSTEES of the Will of the late ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., Senr., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 9th November,
The whole of that magnificent freehold,
THE HOPEWELL ESTATE.
This very beautiful property has recently been subdivided into
58 VILLA SITES AND BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
with frontages as follows:—
15 fronting the New South Head Road
16 fronting the Glenmore Road
6 fronting Campbell-street, and
21 fronting Hopewell-street.
☞ The sale of this very fine estate, judiciously subdivided as it has been, offers opportunities to every class of purchasers. The allotments fronting the South Head Road are
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES,
and as the land opposite to them is a Government reserve, the
WHOLE OF THE TRAFFIC MUST PASS
on the Hopewell side. The frontages to the Glenmore Road, and the other streets are suited for
VILLA SITES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
and many of them command
VERY LOVELY VIEWS OF THE HARBOUR.
The principal aspect for building purposes is the best, and advantage has been taken of the natural features to secure perfect drainage.
The allotments have been marked on the ground, so that intending purchasers have no difficulty in determining the numbers of the lots they may desire to buy.

THE ROCKBROOK ESTATE,
Consisting of rather better than 20 ACRES of Choice Land, together with the FAMILY RESIDENCE, &c., decidedly
THE PICK OF LITTLE COOGEE.
TITLE—Unquestionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, Hunter-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Dr. DICKSON to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 9th November,
That very beautiful suburban property,
THE ROCKBROOK ESTATE,
Consisting of rather better than
20 ACRES of the CHOICEST LAND,
At Little Coogee, the rivulet forming the head of which has its
RISE in the PROPERTY, and FLOWS THROUGH the ENTIRE LENGTH.
Thus securing an abundant supply of the purest water at all times. Upon it there is a
COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE,
Built in the gothic style, out-offices, and a range of stables, consisting of seven loose boxes and two stalls, with hay-loft over all. Also, coach-house, stockyard, milking house, &c.
The property is enclosed with new and substantial fencing, and divided by the rivulet into two portions. It is also further divided into paddocks, and the crops now on a portion of the land will speak for the quality of the soil.
☞ Beyond all doubt
ROCKBROOK IS THE PICK OF COOGEE,
and possesses natural beauties and advantages not to be found in almost any other property in that highly picturesque locality. It commands a most extensive view of the ocean, is in a most healthy situation, and is in every way a very beautiful spot. From its position it enjoys all the advantages of sea and fresh water bathing and fishing. It is distant
ABOUT 4 MILES FROM SYDNEY,
by a very pretty drive, over an excellent road. From the abundant supply of fresh water, if desired, this property is available for a
VARIETY OF MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HOPEWELL COTTAGE, HOPEWELL ESTATE, situate in HOPEWELL-STREET, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
This unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, solicitors, Hunter-street.
Terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE TRUSTEES of the will of the late ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., Senr., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 9th November,
That snug and comfortable freehold,
HOPEWELL COTTAGE,
situate in HOPEWELL-STREET, having a frontage of 166 feet to said street.
The building, partly built of stone and partly of weatherboard, comprises verandah and 8 rooms. The out buildings comprise a range of weatherboard buildings, bakehouse, man's room, stables and coachhouse, new sheds, and in the yard there is a well with pump.
This property, opposite to the Government reserve, near the Barracks on the Old South Head Road, is situate in the choicest position, and forms in itself a most snug and comfortable freehold.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

DISTRICT OF ALBURY.

That truly magnificent Country Property, situate on the banks of the Murray, and well-known as
THE HERMITAGE ESTATE.
Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, David Reid, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th DECEMBER,
That choice property,
THE HERMITAGE ESTATE,
near Barnawatha, about 16 miles from ALBURY, and distant only 140 miles from ECHUCA, the termination of the Victorian Railway.
It is situate on the banks of the MURRAY RIVER, and has extensive frontages to the Wahgunyah Road.
The estate comprises 640 ACRES, and is all enclosed with a most substantial fence; 200 acres, subdivided into four paddocks of 50 acres each, are cleared and now under crop; the rest of the land is of a rich alluvial character.
Upon the estate is erected a
MOST SUBSTANTIAL FAMILY RESIDENCE,
built of granite and shingled roof, with verandah and balcony 63 feet in length, 10 feet wide, and 9 feet high, and contains hall, drawing, dining, and best bedroom, each 18 x 20, and six other rooms, 16 x 11 and 15 x 10, with room fitted up for shower and plunge baths; also most capacious cellarage, 60 x 20, capable of storing
30 000 GALLONS OF WINE.
The materials throughout the building are of the very best, the joiners' work being cedar; the out-offices, which are unusually superior and commodious, are built of stone, with roofs of galvanized iron tiling, and comprise kitchen, two servants' rooms, servant's hall, pantry, store room and a large office room. Also stabling for four horses, coach-houses, and harness room, with hayloft over all. The dairy, a separate building, also built of stone, is very compact; excellent stockyards, milking yards, and barns.
Surrounding the house is a capital garden of 4 acres, all enclosed with a substantial paled fence, and well stocked with choice fruit trees, including AN ORANGERY OF ABOUT HALF AN ACRE, now in full bearing. The property throughout is in thorough order, and is now worked by the proprietor.
☞ It is seldom that so choice a country property is in the market for disposal, and particular attention is directed to the sale as affording an opportunity for securing a really
FIRST-CLASS ESTATE.
A large area of the land is particularly suited for wine-growing; the rest is a rich alluvial soil. One-third of the estate is already under crop, the remainder only awaits the outlay of a small amount of money to
YIELD A GOLDEN RETURN.
The view from the balcony can scarcely be described and is, perhaps,
UNSURPASSED IN THE COLONY.
It commands nearly
100 MILES OF THE RIVER MURRAY,
meandering through a lovely country.
Added to these advantages are the ample means of communication, distant only 16 miles from Albury, coaches running daily to Melbourne, within 3 miles of the house, and the river navigable to the property.
Inspection is invited, ample time being afforded, prior to the sale.

KINGSGROVE, NEAR CANTERBURY.

FARM and HOMESTEAD, fronting the New Road, leading from CANTERBURY to SALT PAN CREEK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, containing 37 acres, situated on the New Road from CANTERBURY to SALT PAN CREEK, about 3½ miles from Canterbury, and 1 mile beyond WEST'S PUBLIC-HOUSE, adjoining FEATHERSTON'S FARM, and well known as the property of Mr. GEORGE BRAND.
The improvements comprise a COMFORTABLE COTTAGE containing six rooms and kitchen, with barn, stable, &c.
There are ten acres of the land cleared, and divided into grazing paddocks; also, three acres under crop.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MR. FRANCIS MOONEY'S CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 11th November, at 11 o'clock,

CITY OF SYDNEY.
ALLOTMENT of LAND having 26 FEET FRONTAGE to UNION-STREET, on which is erected a weatherboard COTTAGE containing 4 rooms, with yard, &c., at the rear.
This lot is immediately at the rear of the WHEELWRIGHTS' ARMS INN, corner of UNION and SUSSEX STREETS, between DRUITT and BATHURST STREETS.

NORTH SHORE.
BLOCK of LAND having 50 FEET FRONTAGE to BERRY-STREET, with a depth of about 120 feet, upon which is erected A SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, built of BRICK on STONE FOUNDATIONS, SLATED ROOF, containing hall, 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms, with good stable, &c., at the rear.
This property is immediately opposite the RESIDENCE and GROUNDS of F. LORD, Esq., and is now let to Dr. WARD, at a rental of £90 per annum.
LOT 3.—BLOCK OF LAND, having 165 feet frontage to MILLER-STREET and 132 feet frontage to BRIDGE-STREET, on a portion of which fronting Miller-street is a NEAT, WELL-FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, BUILT OF BRICK, containing 6 apartments, kitchen, and servant's room, with good yard, shed, &c., at the rear.
The residue of the land at the corner of Miller and Bridge streets is a large enclosed yard. A splendid well of water is in this yard.
The position is immediately opposite the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The cottage is let at a rental of £50 per annum.
LOT 4.—BLOCK of LAND at the CORNER of BAY and EDWARD STREETS, being lots 10, 11, and 12 of Mr. ALEXANDER BERRY'S SUBDIVISION, containing an area of about 1¼ acre. It is enclosed, partly cleared, and there is a small cottage thereon, also a well of water.
This lot is immediately opposite the residence of Mrs. Barney.
LOT 5.—ALLOTMENT of LAND, No. 15 of Section 23, Town of ST. LEONARDS, containing half an acre, fronting MERLIN STREET, and near the PUBLIC RESERVE.

CHUTER'S ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.
LOT 6.—COTTAGE, WILLIAM-STREET, and ALLOTMENTS of LAND FRONTING SUSANNAH, WILLIAM, MITCHELL, WEBB, and THOMAS STREETS; also BERRY'S BAY.
These lots are immediately at the rear of the BILLY BLUE INN, and only a few yards from the MAIN ROAD, leading from BLUE'S POINT.
LOT 7.—GREENWICH POINT, 11 acres, adjoining the VILLAGE, immediately opposite BIRCH GROVE POINT, PARRAMATTA RIVER. In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
LOT 8.—BLOCK OF LAND, LANE COVE, containing 83 acres, near Messrs. BRISON'S and CROFTS' PROPERTIES, and overlooking BURNS BAY. In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
LOT 9.—5 BLOCKS of LAND, MIDDLE HARBOUR, comprising 57 ACRES, situate between NORTH SYDNEY and SUGAR LOAF BAY. The soil is very deep and rich, suitable for Orchards and Orangeries.
LOT 10.—10 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, NORTH SYDNEY, fronting the LANE COVE ROAD, opposite Mr. M'MILLAN'S property.

LIVERPOOL ROAD.
LOT 11.—A CAPITAL FARM, LIVERPOOL ROAD, HOMEBUSH, containing 55 acres 20 perches, being portion of DOUGLAS'S SUBDIVISION, and adjoining the property of J. H. POTTS, Esq.

GUNNING.
LOT 12.—BLOCK of LAND, suburban lot 4 section 6, TOWNSHIP of GUNNING, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 16 perches.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

WIVENHOE.
That celebrated beautifully situated COUNTRY SEAT, near Camden, together with the whole of the WIVENHOE ESTATE, including the valuable and extensive vineyard, orchard, and about 800 ACRES of land on the NEPEAN RIVER, adjoining KIRKHAM, the estate of J. OXLEY, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the HONORABLE CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 12th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice and valuable ESTATE, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.

BATHURST AND GOULBURN ROAD.

That Extensive GRAZING and DAIRY Property known as
PORTER'S RETREAT,
situated in the HARTLEY DISTRICT, near SWASHFIELD, about twenty miles distant from the Towns of HARTLEY and BATHURST.
THE PURCHASED LAND COMPRISES 640 ACRES, all fenced in and subdivided into 6 paddocks. 90 acres which have been cleared and cultivated, have yielded 30 bushels of wheat per acre.
The RUN, which extends about 20 miles on each side of the purchased land, is well grassed, and has a plentiful supply of water from the YARDNINE CREEK, which runs through the property.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a DWELLING HOUSE of 4 rooms, stable, and dairy, piggery, 4 stock yards, and large detached kitchen.
With PORTER'S RETREAT will be sold the following stock, viz.:—
1600 HORSES, more or less, suitable for draught and harness work, including three capital entires and 6 broken-in stock horses
400 CATTLE, a quiet herd, of which 60 are milch cows.
TERMS, LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. PATRICK MAHONY to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 9th November, at 11 o'clock.
The above extensive property, further particulars concerning which may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
With the consent of the Mortgagor.

BURNS' BAY, LANE COVE.

That beautifully situated FARM and EXTENSIVE ORANGERY and ORCHARD, with homestead, &c., comprising 84 ACRES, extending from Burns' Bay to the Tambourine Bay Road, well known as the property of F. B. G. Croft, Esq., and adjoins the celebrated property of the late Mr. George Whitfield.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable property, on
BURNS' BAY, LANE COVE.
It comprises three grants as follows:—
LOT 1—30 ACRES, on which are the improvements. The land is securely fenced, and about 15 acres are under cultivation, and planted with about 1800 FRUIT TREES, of the choicest descriptions, which, together with the vines, were specially selected by Mr. Croft, assisted by competent gardeners.
The house contains 4 rooms and large attic, and commands a fine view of the waters of Lane Cove and surrounding scenery. There is also a kitchen, servant's room, stable, and other out-offices.
LOTS 2 and 3 contain severally 30 acres and 24 acres, the latter fronting Burns' Bay.
☞ This property is worthy of attention, as it will be positively sold. The orchard has been planted 7 years, and most of the trees are in full bearing. A plan of the property may be inspected at the Rooms, and an inspection is invited prior to the sale.
Terms, liberal.

ROCKHAMPTON AND YAAMBA, QUEENSLAND.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
By order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. HENRIQUES and CO
The following Important and Valuable Properties:—

ROCKHAMPTON.

FREEHOLDS.
LOT 1.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, at the corner of WILLIAM and KENT STREETS, upon which are erected those substantial premises known as the FREEMASONS' ARMS HOTEL.
LOT 2.—ONE ACRE OF LAND, having 500 feet frontage to the DAWSON ROAD, and bounded by ATHELSTANE and SHORT STREETS.
LOT 3.—THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND, in the parish of KARKOU (being portion No. 37), situated on the west bank of the PINK LAGOON, to which it has a considerable frontage.

LEASEHOLDS.
LOT 4.—THIRTY-TWO PERCHES of LAND, having a frontage of 66 feet to QUAY-STREET, being allotment No. 5 of section 105, held under lease from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., having about 20 years to run, at the nominal ground-rent of £19 per annum, with power of purchase.
LOT 5.—HALF AN ACRE, having a frontage to BOLSOVER-STREET, being allotment No. 14 of section 27, held under lease from Thomas Holt, Esq., having about 19 years to run, and subject to a ground-rent of £20 per annum, with power of purchase.
LOT 6.—FIFTEEN ACRES TWO ROODS and FIFTEEN PERCHES of LAND, near the reserve for public recreation, being allotment No. 43, held under lease from Thomas Holt, Esq., having about 19 years to run, and subject to a ground-rent of £15 per annum, with power of purchase.

YAAMBA.
FREEHOLDS.
LOT 7.—TWO ROODS and Thirty-two and a half Perches of Land, situated in the Town of YAAMBA, having a frontage of 132 feet to BOURKE-STREET, being allotment No. 4 of section No. 1.
LOT 8.—Half an Acre of Land, having a frontage of 132 feet to GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 8 of section 14.
LOT 9.—HALF AN ACRE of LAND in AUGUSTUS-STREET, being allotment No. 3 of section 14.
LOT 10.—HALF AN ACRE of LAND in GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 6 of section 10.
LOT 11.—HALF AN ACRE of LAND in GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 6 of section 14.

SOUTH YAAMBA.
LOT 12.—HALF AN ACRE of LAND in MAYOR-STREET, being allotment No. 3 of section 1.
LOT 13.—HALF AN ACRE of LAND in GLENMORE-STREET, being allotment No. 10 of section 2.
Titles unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. HENRIQUES and CO., of Rockhampton, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 5th December next, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above valuable
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, occupying some of the most important positions in the towns of ROCKHAMPTON and YAAMBA.
Plans on view at the Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained, and deeds of title examined.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.
MONDAY, 12th December.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
RUGBY HOUSE and GROUNDS, COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Rev. W. H. Savigny to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th December, at 11 o'clock,
That beautifully situated, commodious family residence,
RUGBY HOUSE,
together with about 4 ACRES OF GROUND situate on the Cook's River Road, about four miles from Sydney, near the "WARREN," the estate of THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A., and surrounded by the well-known residences of Messrs. METCALFE, TALBOT, CHURCH, and other first-class properties.
The house contains a hall 8 feet wide, very spacious and lofty dining and drawing rooms, library, and 10 apartments in the main building, and in the wings forming the courtyard at the back, kitchen with range, and 4 rooms; also detached brick building, formerly used as a school, and another large room, built of weatherboards, suitable for a billiard room. The premises are approached by a fine carriage drive through the grounds, which are tastefully laid out and in good order.
☞ Further particulars of Rugby House will be given in a future advertisement; in the meantime, CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained at the Rooms, and as the property will POSITIVELY BE DISPOSED OF on the above date, the special attention of those seeking a ROOMY, WELL FINISHED, HEALTHILY SITUATED MANSION, with BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, is directed to the sale.
Terms, liberal.

ANNANDALE TOLL-BAR, PARRAMATTA ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Commissioner for Roads to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th November, at 12 o'clock,
The tolls to be taken at the ANNANDALE TOLL-BAR, PARRAMATTA ROAD, for the year 1865.
Full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

GLENHURST, DARLING POINT.

Valuable site, having 40 feet road frontage, with a depth of about 117 feet, being lot 30 of the above estate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th November, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described site on Darling Point, being about the most elevated site on Glenhurst, commanding an extensive view, and only a few feet from the Darling Point Road.
Plan at the Rooms.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from T. Hungerford, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 10th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
194 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Major Lowe to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 10th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
Preliminary Notice.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John M'Donald, Esq., of Pitt Town, near Windsor, in consequence of his intended departure for Scotland, to sell by auction, at his residence, at an early day, of which full particulars will appear in a future advertisement,
The whole of his dairy and dry cattle, horse teams, breed and draught mares, waggons, drays, and carts, agricultural implements, threshing mill, horse-power chaffcutters, pigs, &c.; household furniture, china, plate, engravings, and a small library of well-selected books.
Mr. M'Donald's residence is situated on the Pitt Town Road, about 2½ miles from the Windsor Railway Station.
Terms, cash. No reserve.
Refreshments provided.

W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Walford and Sparke to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
175 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Important Unreserved Sale.

At Jones's General Store, St. Leonards, North Shore.
To Country Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.
WEDNESDAY, 9th November, at 11 o'clock sharp.
Five-barrel Church Organ (60 tunes)
Three-barrel Organ (36 tunes)
Musical Clock, and Night-day Clocks, Tinware
Telescope Bagatelle Board
Ironmongery, Hollowware, Spades, Shovels
Pistols, Powder, Shot and Caps
Scales and Weights, Spoons, Razors, Hammers
Grocery, Oilmen's Stores, Pickles, Sardines
4 cases of Bacon
Starch, Sperm Candles, Tobacco, Cigars
6 cwt. of Waste Paper, Stationery, Toys, Jewellery
Boots, Shoes, Drapery, Trousers, Shirts
Two boxes of Clothing, Caps, Hats
Wotherspoon's Lollies, Jams, Fruit
Glass, China, Crockery, Brooms, Brushes
Curry combs, Show-Glass, Glass Cases, Soap, &c.
Also—
Gig, Harness, Spring-cart, and Sundries
Too numerous to particularise.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell by auction, at Jones's General Store, THIS DAY, 9th November, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above,
Terms cash, no reserve.
N.B.—Luncheon provided.

Swamp Land, for Market Gardens, Surry Hills, with Dry Building Ground.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th of November, at 11 o'clock,
A block of land, fenced in, and subdivided into allotments of about one acre each, on the north-east edge of Lachlan Swamp, a little south of Baptist's gardens, and west of Dowling-street South, with an entrance by a reserved road of 30 feet from the latter street. The road now used runs by the south boundary of Mr Baptist's property, along the eastern edge of other market gardens occupied by Messrs. M'Caun, Luscombe, Rossiter, and Morgan. Each of the allotments takes in part of the swamp, capable of being easily drained, having also a sufficient quantity of dry building land.
The first purchasers will have the choice of the lots, and may take one or more without further competition.
A plan will be on view at the Auction Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF BRAIDWOOD.

VALUABLE COMMERCIAL PREMISES, opposite the Joint Stock Bank, in the town of Braidwood, comprising a store and dwelling, fronting Wallace-street, bakehouse, four stores, stables, &c., &c.
A COMMODIOUS family house, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, in Duncan-street.
EXTENSIVE TANNERY, with two-storied curriers' shed, tan and lime pits for a large business; and a neat brick-built Cottage on the same land, with frontage to Duncan-street.
THREE first-class Allotments for business premises, at the corner of Wallace and Duncan streets, in the very centre of the town.
ONE Building Allotment, adjoining the Telegraph office, with frontage to the market reserve.
FOUR Allotments, fronting the market reserve, lying eastward to the premises lately known as Craig and Boucher's stores
TWO Farms at the Mongarlow River, ten or twelve miles from Braidwood.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 24th of November, at 11 o'clock, the above very valuable properties, in lots to suit purchasers,
Lot 1.—Commercial premises, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Craig and Boucher at £245 per year, situated in Wallace-street, to which it has a frontage of 66 feet by a depth of 210 feet. The front is furnished with plate glass, the building being 36 feet by 28 feet. Attached to the store are seven bedrooms, a sitting-room, and small store, part of brick and part weatherboarded. Detached is a large brick store and bakehouse, two stories high, in which is a large oven. This building is capable of storing 100 tons of goods in the yard is a good four-stalled stable of squared slabs and shingled roof. A never-failing supply of good water.
There is ample frontage to Wallace-street on the north side of the store to build a commodious hotel.
LOTS 2 to 5.—Four allotments, each 30 feet frontage to the Market Reserve, with depths of 66 feet. These are between the property of Mrs. Badgery, known as the Sale Yards, and the premises described as Lot 1.
LOT 6.—A two-storied brick-built house, fronting Duncan-street, close to the Wesleyan Chapel, now in the occupation of A. E. Scarvell, Esq., solicitor, under a lease at £100 per annum.
The dwelling is built on stone foundations, contains six rooms, well finished inside, and stuccoed outside in imitation of Portland stone. In the rear is a large breakfast room and bedroom above it. A kitchen, coach-house, and stable, all built of brick and shingled roofs. In the yard is a large store, with cellar under, and a laundry—the two latter being covered with galvanized iron. A good well of water, and large garden. The depth is 66 feet, and the frontage, as fenced off, extending from the chapel fence to the west end of the carriers' shed on lot 7.
LOT 7.—A brick-built cottage, 24 x 18 feet, with a two-storied tanner and curriers' shed, 40 x 20 feet, with flooring shed at the west end, including several tan-pits. The depth from south to north is 66 feet; and frontage to Duncan-street, commencing at the western end of lot 6, as described above, to within 20 feet of the east side of Wallace-street.
LOT 8.—The corner allotment of Wallace with Duncan streets, with 21 feet to the former, and about 90 feet to Duncan-street.
LOTS 9 and 10.—Two allotments on the north side of lot 6, having 22 feet to the east side of Wallace-street by a depth of about 90 feet.
LOTS 11.—A building allotment adjoining the present Telegraph Office, which separates it from the Joint Stock Bank at the corner of the Market Reserve and Wallace-street. It contains about 16 perches, portions of lots 4 and 5 of section No. 5. The frontage to the Market Reserve is 36 feet by depth of 117 feet.
LOT 12.—A farm of 30 acres at the Goose Flat, near Currowkibilly, Mongarlow River, commencing 79 chains 50 links from the N.E. corner of M'Keon's 50 acres, selected by Mr. Samuel Walker in 1848.
LOT 13.—A farm of 30 acres at the Dirty Swamp, near Currowkibilly, Mongarlow River, bounded on the south by a creek commencing at a point 31 chains from the north-east corner of M'Keon's 50 acres.
Terms at sale.
Observe the Day of Sale, November 24.

VILLA ALLOTMENTS AT LONGBOTTOM, NEAR THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH; FRONTING THE WHARF ROAD AT THE HEAD OF HEN AND CHICKEN BAY.

T. W. BOWDEN has been instructed by the Executors of the late H. Brett, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th of November, at 11 o'clock,
Seventeen villa allotments, varying in extent from two to four acres, at Longbottom, near to Burwood, on the road to the wharf in Hen and Chicken Bay, being a continuance of Burwood-street from the Railway Station, crossing the Parramatta Road at Nelson's public-house, leaving the Episcopal Church on the right hand, and the schoolhouse on the left.
Nine of the allotments, lying on the right hand side of the road going to the wharf at the end of the point, run down to high water mark, or nearly so, the purchasers of which might greatly increase the area of their land by filling in the space between high and low water marks.
The other eight allotments comprise 2½a. 1r., and are so divided that a purchaser can take any number in one block. All of them have suitable sites for the erection of villas, and command good views of the large sheet of water fronting that portion of the bay, and of the many cottage residences on the other side. Stanley, Crane, and Broughton streets are boundaries of most of the lots. Eleven of them front the main road leading to the residences of Messrs. Dryman, Grahame, Watson, and others.
The whole has been recently surveyed, the boundaries of the lots marked near to the road, the scrub partly cut down to show the bearing of the lines, and notices of the day of sale will be seen on the land.
Intending purchasers visiting the place will have no difficulty in finding out the lots, but a previous inspection of the plan at the Rooms, would be desirable.
The orchards immediately adjoining will show how well the land is suited for such a purpose.
Title short and satisfactory.
☞ Day of sale, Thursday, November 10

TWO HOUSES, SOUTH END OF CUMBERLAND-STREET.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th of November, at 11 o'clock,
A block of land, on the west side of Cumberland-street, a little to the north of Church-hill, having a frontage of 50 feet, by depths of from 80 to 90 feet, on which are erected two stone houses, well known in the neighbourhood as the property of Mr. Thomas Dunn, bounded on the north by Mr. Russell's premises. The front house is numbered 206, on the south side of which is sufficient land for the erection of another house.
☞ Title satisfactory. Terms at sale.
A Plan on view at the Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 9th.

To Drapers, Hatters, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
40 packages general drapery, slops, straw hats, millinery, underclothing, sewed muslins, woollens, Scotch twill shirts, &c., &c.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.

WEDNESDAY, November 9th.
Boys' mixed Saxony Hats
Boys' Excelsior and Opera ditto
Men's Palm-leaf Hats
Men's Leghorn Hats
Boys' Felt Hats.

To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, November 9th, at 11 o'clock,
16 cases of the above
Just landed.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED FELT HATS.

WEDNESDAY, November 9th.

To Drapers, Hatters, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, November 9th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
61,372—One case, 144 boys' felt hats
61,666—One case, 144 ditto ditto
10,614—One case, 144 ditto ditto
3 cases, mixed, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.

By order of Mr. J. Kerr, of Market-street, who is removing to more eligible premises.

WEDNESDAY, November 9th.

To Drapers, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, November 9th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of Mr. J. Kerr, consisting of Millinery, underclothing, ribbons, &c., removed for convenience of sale.
No reserve. Terms, cash.
☞ The special attention of the trade is directed to this positive unreserved sale, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock prompt. Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, on account of the number of lots.

First-class Clothing.

Quality, style, finish, and workmanship.
35 cases, now landing from the Westburn, manufactured by Mr. K. Wilhelms, Poultry, London.

To Outfitters, Mercers, Tailors, and Storekeepers.

THURSDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock punctually.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, without any reserve,
The above splendid shipment of first-class clothing, manufactured by Mr. K. Wilhelms expressly for the Australian trade.
The packages will be all open for inspection two days before the sale—THURSDAY next.
The above maker's goods being so well known in this market for style, elegance, and material, further remarks are unnecessary.
Terms, liberal.

Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Spigged Muslins
Tarletans
Tarletan Dresses
Embroidered Muslins
Evening Dresses
Pongees, first quality
Brown Grasscloths.

Without any Reserve.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, November 10th and 11th, commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
8 packages of goods, as above described.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Westburn, ——, master, from London.

THURSDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 10th,
M B over diamond,
1376—50 dozen Scotch twill shirts
1377—the same.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

J. Davies and Sons
Bostock and Co.'s
Hollis and Son's, &c.

TUESDAY, 15th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TUESDAY, 15th,
150 packages boots and shoes, from the above well-known makers.
Terms, liberal.

Seasonable Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed, ex Westburn.

FRIDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received

JUBILEE OF WESLEYAN METHODISM.

A SERIES of services in celebration of the Jubilee of Wesleyan Methodism in Australasia were held in Sydney yesterday. In the morning at seven o'clock a public prayer meeting was held in the York-street Church; the devotional exercises were presided over by the Rev S. Rabone, the chairman of the district. At nine o'clock a public breakfast meeting took place in the Masonic Hall. Ample provision had been made under the management of a committee of ladies, for as large a number as the spacious hall could accommodate; some of the tables were supplied by Mr. Compagnoni, and others by Mr. Bradford, of the Masonic Hall Hotel. Between four and five hundred persons were present, the company comprising a large number of the ministers, and many of the most influential lay members of the Wesleyan body. The tables were tastefully decorated with vases of flowers, and the general arrangements for the breakfast were very satisfactory. The breakfast having concluded, a public meeting was held in the hall. The proceedings commenced with singing, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Watkin.

Mr. T. S. Bowden was then voted to the chair, and, in addressing the meeting, said he would not attempt to express the gratitude he felt at being present at the celebration of the jubilee of Wesleyan Methodism in New South Wales. He had been requested to apologise for the absence of Mr. Hoskings, the son of one of those who fifty years ago wrote the letter to the committee at home requesting that a mission might be sent to this colony; Mr. Hoskings sympathised with the object of this meeting, and doubtless would contribute towards it. He also regretted that his old friend, the Honorable George Allen, was unable to be present on this occasion. It was not necessary for him to go again over the details relating to the progress of Wesleyan Methodism in this colony—that had been so well presented in the sermon preached last night in York-street Chapel. But he might be permitted to mention that he had been intimately connected with the first Wesleyan missionary that arrived in New South Wales, and who was received with outspread hands and warm hearts of those who were expecting him. The Rev. Mr. Leigh—that was the name of the first missionary—was an inmate of his (the chairman's) father's house for many years. He could remember how the missionary used to set off on his horse—"Old Traveller"—on his visits to Parramatta or Windsor, his place in Sydney during his absence being occupied by local brethren. He had only yesterday visited the building that was first used as a Wesleyan chapel in Sydney, having a fondness for old scenes; it was at the corner of Essex and Gloucester streets, and was now occupied by a shoemaker. But the Wesleyan church grew rapidly, and a larger building being required, the chapel in Prince-street was erected, at the expense of Mr. James Scott, formerly a sergeant in the 46th Regiment. At that time there was an amicable feeling between the members of the Church of England and the Wesleyans; and while the Wesleyans used to go to St. Philip's Church on the Sunday morning several members of the Church of England attended the chapel in Gloucester-street in the evening. The chapel in Prince-street soon became too small for the increasing numbers, and the chapel in Macquarie-street (now occupied by the Unitarians) was built; that in turn became too strait, and the chapel in York-street was erected. We were now met to help forward the same good work, and that like good Christians, we must devote our energies to promote His cause. He would now call on the chairman of the district to explain the object of the meeting.

The Rev. S. Rabone desired to congratulate the Chairman on being spared to take part in the jubilee celebrations, and proceeded to state that the two objects contemplated in this movement were,—first, the establishment of a Theological Institution in New South Wales; and secondly, the establishment of a local fund for the relief of burdened trusts, and for encouraging the erection of additional churches and ministers' houses in this colony. These were the two objects agreed to by the jubilee committee, and he had great pleasure in submitting them for the support of the meeting.

The Rev. R. Mansfield was then called upon, and after congratulating the chairman on the position he occupied, and on his having been associated with the first Wesleyan ministers in this colony, proceeded to remark that it was now forty-four years since he (the Rev. R. Mansfield) opened his ministerial commission in what was then a new sanctuary, but which was now looked upon as old and decrepid—he referred to the chapel in Prince-street. He for the first time preached there on the evening of Sunday, the 24th of September, 1820, and had, for that day, a very large and respectable congregation; and his heart glowed with feelings that no language could express, when he then for the first time, on the shores of New Holland, brought sinners in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God. Upon that occasion there were present about half a dozen whom he saw around him now. Amongst those were the chairman of this meeting, Mr. Allen, of Tosteth Park, and Mr. Peacock. But though his recollections of those distant days were in some respects very pleasing and very sweet, in other respects they were mournful and painful in the extreme, in so far as the natural feelings of human infirmity were concerned. For how many of our dearest friends, who were then in vigorous health, rejoicing in the common salvation and helping on the Saviour's cause, had long been slumbering in the tomb! But even these dark remembrances were cheered by that delightful glow of hope that the Gospel afforded them even at the dreary mansions of death. And he did not doubt that their disembodied spirits were present with us this morning. His faith in the glorious spirit would look in that beautiful article, the communion of saints—not the communion of saints on earth alone, but communion between the saints on earth and the saints in heaven. He believed that the "great cloud of witnesses" invisible to mortal eye were now hovering over us in this hall, and that there was joy in Heaven this morning over the interesting event that we were celebrating—the advancement of Wesleyan Methodism, which he believed to be one of the purest and most apostolic forms of Christianity professed in this land.

Mr. James Byrnes was next invited by the chairman to address the meeting, and said he could endorse all that had been said by the two previous speakers with reference to the early history of Methodism in New South Wales. His excellent friend, the chairman, saw the rise of Methodism in Sydney; he (Mr. Byrnes) witnessed it in Parramatta. He had on many occasions heard the Rev. Mr. Leigh give an account of his missionary journeys, and state that while travelling along the banks of the Hawkesbury or in other districts he had been glad to take his rest for the night under one of the large ironbark trees, and eat, as he said, the yellow cobs of corn. That was the day of small things, but we now see the day of great things. Mr. Byrnes then took occasion to mention the names of some of the members of the Wesleyan trade guys there was harmony and good feeling between the different sections of Protestants; the Churchmen, and Wesleyans, and Independents united together as brethren in their religious services. The Church of England minister at Parramatta at that time was the Rev. Samuel Marsden, whose memory would ever be dear to those who knew him well. He was heartily glad to-day to meet so many of those friends with whom he had laboured in days gone by; and he hoped that if we should be spared for a few years more, we should see this work carried on still more actively, and spread a blessing throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. (Cheers.)

The Chairman stated that the last statistics of Wesleyan Methodism in the Sydney district showed that there were no less than 189 chapels, 127 other preaching places, 43 ministers, 6094 members, and 23,575 attendants on public worship.

The Rev. G. Hurst next addressed the meeting. He very highly approved of the two objects to which the jubilee contributions were to be given. An institution for the training of candidates for the ministry was very much needed, and he hoped that the Methodists throughout the colony would see to its being carried out. Then when we have able and well educated ministers, we ought to have suitable churches in which they may exercise their ministry. The rev. gentleman concluded by stating his intention of giving £50 to the jubilee fund.

The Chairman stated that he proposed to give £50 for himself, and £50 for his family.

The Chairman desired to mention that the sums contributed might, if the givers desired, be extended over a period of two years. They might, if they chose, devote the amounts exclusively to either of the purposes proposed.

Mr. Lawrence Kendall desired to have his name put down for £25, and that of his wife for the same amount.

Mr. G. W. Allen said that many Methodists in this colony had for a long time desired to see the establishment of a Wesley College in connection with the University. He had before mentioned that he could soon collect the sum of £5000 for that object. He confessed that he had been considerably disappointed that it had not been brought forward. However, he highly approved of the object now proposed, and desired his name to be put down for £250, reserving to himself to direct how it should be distributed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Love, M.L.A, blank cards were here sent round to be filled up by the meeting with promises of contributions.

The Rev. S. Rabone said it was known to many present that Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, who was at present in England, had promised £1500 towards the Jubilee Fund.

Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., was called on by the chairman, and said he had much pleasure in meeting his friends on so joyful an occasion. Looking back on the past, we might well say "What hath God wrought." When he heard last night the statement as to the numbers in connection with our Church, he was perfectly astonished; and he felt desirous of doing something to help forward the cause that we all love. The objects now contemplated were excellent. He regarded the proposed loan fund as particularly important, knowing how difficult it was to pay off old debts on churches. As he understood it, the object was, to lend money without interest to the trusts in order to encourage them to erect churches without incurring a debt. Such a fund was very much needed in a scattered population such as that of New South Wales, and he believed that it would tend to promote Methodism more than almost any other agency. It was his intention to contribute one hundred pounds towards this fund.

Mr Peacock promised to contribute a further sum of £ 60 in the event of the committee being able to purchase Newington—the place where the candidates for the ministry are being educated.

The Rev. R. Mansfield wished to explain what was meant by a loan fund. It had this peculiarity, that it could never be exhausted, never be worn out. It was an indestructible fund. Every £10 you contribute would be £10 for ever. It would not be spent and then done with, but, like a grain of seed sown in good soil, it would spring up and bear fruit. All the moneys lent would have to be repaid, so that you would always be getting your money back, doing good with it.

The Chairman announced the following contributions:—Mr. William Wright, of Concord, £100; Mr. and Mrs. Love, £50; and Mr. G. A. Mansfield, £10.

Mr. John Dawson made a few remarks, and promised a contribution of £50. He also stated that he was authorised by his brother to give the same sum, and that he had authority from Mr Macafee to give £50 for himself and £50 for his wife.

Mr T. Rowe desired his name to be put down for £25.

The Rev. Mr. Watkinson (missionary from Fiji) promised a contribution of ten guineas.

The Rev. W. Keltnack said he heartily concurred in the recommendation that a general effort should be made to contribute liberally to the jubilee fund, and that with that view self-denial should be practised. He wished his name to be put down for a contribution of £15.

Captain Williams (of the ship La Hogue) said he would be happy to contribute £10 towards the fund.

Several other promises of donations were then handed in and announced.

The Chairman stated that, as the hour was advancing, it would be better for the remainder of the contributions to be deferred till the evening meeting. He was happy to be able to announce that, including the noble contribution of £1000 from Mr. M'Arthur, the sum now collected for the jubilee fund was £3753.

The thanks of the meeting were thereupon awarded to the chairman, and to the ladies who had provided the breakfast.

The meeting was closed with the doxology and the benediction.

At night a public meeting was held in the York-street Chapel, which was numerously attended, the building being well filled. Among the persons present (for the most part on the platform) were the Revs. R. Mansfield, J. Watkin, S. Rabone, B. Chapman, J. Bickford, W. Keltnack, W. Curnow, G. W. Rigg, W. S. Brooks, G. Martin, W. Moore, J. Oram, G. Hurst, — Zillman; Mr. George Allen, M.L.C., Mr. J. Caldwell, M.L.A., Dr. Moffitt, Mr. E. Vickery, Mr. J. Dawson, and some others.

The Rev. S. Rabone gave out the 218th hymn, which having been sung by the meeting, the Rev. G. Hurst offered up prayer.

The Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., was called to the chair. He delivered a short address, but his remarks were inaudible at the reporter's table.

The Rev. G. W. Rigg read a list of subscribers to the Jubilee Fund, the total amount of which, including a donation of £1000 from Mr. M'Arthur, then amounted to £3750.

The Rev. Ralph Mansfield was called upon to speak. If the meeting would excuse a little egotism he thought the most appropriate course for him to take was to present something like an autobiography of himself, with his connection with Australian Methodism. When he left London in 1819 he offered himself unreservedly to the British Conference to go to any part of the world to which it might send him. He determined to have no voice in his own disposal, but at the same time he had a secret inclination to come to New South Wales. He had been in London about three months when the Rev. Richard Watson and the Rev. Jabez Bunting asked him if he would have any objection to go to New South Wales. He cheerfully expressed his willingness to go; the appointment was made, and here he was (applause). Then it found, the Rev. Mr. Carvosso, had left for New South Wales shortly before, and it was not until after his arrival in Sydney that he was aware that he (Mr. M.) was following him. He left London on the 27th of March, 1820, and after a voyage of six months, which was thought not to be a very bad passage, he touched at Hobart Town on the 20th of August. There he had been preceded by the Rev. Mr. Carvosso, who was the first Wesleyan minister to land on the island; he being the second. When he had been in Hobart Town three or four days, he began to preach in the Courthouse, the use of which had been spontaneously offered to him, and, as there was generally an unquiet mob in the place, the superintendent of police received directions to have a guard near the Courthouse, in order to prevent any disturbance. Almost every afternoon during his stay, he had the pleasure of preaching the Gospel in that Courthouse, which was filled to the brim, the windows having to be thrown open so that the people outside might also be able to hear. He thought that that was indeed a field "white unto the harvest." From Hobart Town, he came to Sydney, where he landed on Sunday, the 24th of September, and, on the same day, he began his ministerial labours in the Pitt-street Chapel. Our ministers then were, the Rev. Walter Lanry and the Rev. Mr. Carvosso; the former having arrived on the 1st of May, 1818, and the latter on the 18th of May, 1820. On his (Mr. M.'s) arrival, Mr. Lanry went to Parramatta, and Mr. Carvosso to Windsor, where he laboured for several years with great success. When he landed at Hobart Town the population of Van Diemen's Land was 3800, whereas it was now somewhere about 90,000—the population of Hobart Town itself being at the time 2700. The population of New South Wales when he first trod its soil was 25,000, and of Sydney about 8000—the population of the whole colony being just about one-fourth of the present population of Sydney and its suburbs alone. There were then only three Wesleyan churches in the colony—one at Sydney, one at Castlereagh, and one at Windsor. There were five Churches of England places of worship, and the ministers of them—the Revs. S. Marsden, W. Cowper, — Hill, R. Cartwright, H. Fulton, J. Crose, G. A. Middleton, and T. Reddall—were all truly his fellow-labourers in the vineyard, his loving, confiding, Christian friends. There was not one proud spirit amongst them, but all were ready to give the right hand of Christian fellowship, and to co-operate in every possible way. A day or two after his arrival his good brother Lanry invited him to take a trip to Parramatta. We went by the public conveyance—not a railway—for railways had not then been heard of, nor yet a stage coach, for stage coaches were then unknown in the colony. The boat in which we went left Sydney at seven o'clock in the morning, and, having a fair average passage, arrived at Parramatta at five o'clock in the afternoon. (Laughter.) There were three classes in Sydney, and the members mustered about thirty or forty. We had a Sunday school then, which was conducted in the Pitt-street chapel, and which consisted of twenty teachers and 100 scholars. The teachers were all excellent young people, who worked with earnestness. He remembered some of the principal of our friends, and he might as well just name a few of them. Of Daddy Scott they had all heard. His memory still lived in Prince-street chapel, which he built at his own cost, and gave to the society. Another was the late Mr Robert Howe, the Government printer, of whom he was reminded almost daily, inasmuch as it was he who substituted for the name "Cookie Bay" the more euphonious designation of Darling Harbour—a name which had ever since been adopted. Another memorial of Mr. Howe was the motto in the Australian coat of arms—"Advance Australia." Applause.) He used to criticise it, and to say that Howe what he meant by it. It might be an apostrophe to Australia, bidding Australia to advance, or it might mean that the rest of the world was to come forward and help to push Australia on. Which of the two did he mean Mr Howe replied, "I mean either one or the other—Advance Australia" (Applause) Then we had Mr. Egan, whose son now occupied a seat in the Cabinet, and the late Mr. Hyndes, Mr. Bowden, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Peacock. Then there was Mr. Isaac Wood, who kept an academy at the corner of Bent and Macquarie streets, and of whom some of his boys spoke affectionately to this day. Just before he (Mr. Mansfield) arrived, a missionary society had been organised, but nothing had actually been done towards carrying out its great object. His first endeavour was to get this society to work, and by calling in the assistance of the ladies the work went forward prosperously. He held in his hand the proceedings of the first anniversary meeting of that missionary society, which was held on the 1st of October, 1821, the Rev. S. Leigh being in the chair. The resolutions were surprisingly long and numerous. There were no less than twelve resolutions, and no fewer than thirty-one speakers. A large committee was appointed, but only three of its members now survived—Mr E. Hunt, the chairman, and himself. Of the ladies' committee, only four were still living, and all of them are now grandmothers. (Applause.) Mr. Mansfield then read some extracts from the first report of the society. The total amount of the first year's subscriptions was £236, a result which was regarded as very satisfactory. He now came to the commencement of the South Sea Island missions. (Cheers.) In 1831 Mr. Leigh returned from a visit to New Zealand, and early in the following year he left Sydney as the first missionary to New Zealand, and he was followed in 1822 by the Rev. N. Turner. In the same year Mr. Lanry laid the foundation of the Tonga mission with great labour and trouble. Mr. Lanry had, in that part of the mission field, been preceded by a missionary of the London Society, the name of whom had to do for their lives. In 1825 the missions were placed under the authority of the New South Wales district. In the year 1826 the Rev. J. Thomas, who had arrived from England, and who was accompanied by Mr. Hutchinson, a preacher resident in the colony, sailed for Tonga, and they were followed in 1827 by the Wells. And now commenced our troubles. Mr. Turner and his colleague were driven from New Zealand, and their expulsion was attended by a very serious destruction of mission property. They came up to Sydney in 1837, and in that year our expenses were very serious indeed. The committee at home had been very patient with us any limitation, and we had acted to the best of our judgment, and with the full concurrence with our brethren labouring on the islands. But in consequence of the vast expenses, and the funds at home happening to be somewhat straitened the committee were exceedingly angry with us, and every post brought out a letter condemning our proceedings. They threatened the heaviest penalties known to our ecclesiastical government, and at last they dishonoured our bills. However, all the step we then took which brought upon us the sternest displeasure, has since—perhaps, by—it is to—have been vindicated made in our district meetings, and to those investments of the society's capital were attributable, under the blessing of God, the great work in the South Sea Islands which now extended from every one of us the exclamation "What hath God wrought!" Out of those troubles arose that distinction which in its part cut the connection between the committee and himself. After years of contest from which he saw no possibility of escape, he was compelled to say he would stand it no longer. He withdrew, therefore, purely on this ground; not that he tired of missionary work or missionary pay, but simply because he could not bear the threats, the denunciations, and the commercial embarrassments which the committee were bringing upon us. To Methodism he had always been loyal—(applause)—and he would not yield the palm to the whole British Conference for loyalty to Wesleyan Methodism. (Cheers.) It was his religion of his consolence, the religion of his judgment, the religion of his heart, and it had been the instrument of his soul's salvation. He had realised its preciousness, and daily felt its power. He firmly believed that it was the embodiment of Christianity, for it took its stand upon the Bible alone. He thought the Bible alone, its doctrines, forms of Church government, and modes of cultivating brotherly kindness, were all warranted by Scripture, and he believed its ministers were all in the apostolic succession. All his principles, affections, and desires were bound up with Methodism, and in that communion he hoped to die. (Applause.)

The Rev. John Watkin next addressed the meeting. He referred to the changes which had taken place in Australasia during the last fifty years, and made special mention of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the colony. But this day, the jubilee of Methodism, he believed to be a grand day—a red letter day in the history of our Church and of the colony. (Cheers.) A great work had been wrought in this land, and it would still go on and become stronger. But, in order to this, there must be constant effort, and we must abide by first principles. However much Australia might increase in population and in learning, he hoped that that Methodism which we believe, respectable, would never become so polite and refined as to renounce its old-fashioned doctrines of their fathers. While he rejoiced that there were other sects, and had no desire to see Methodism dominant, he hoped that Wesleyanism would continue to prosper, and, if that were the case, oh, what a sight would the centenary of it be! (Applause.)

The Rev. R. Keltnack next spoke to the meeting. He felt that, coming after his two venerable fathers, what he had to say would be comparatively uninteresting. If there was one spot where the romance of missionary enterprise showed itself more than another, it was in the islands of Fiji. Where had there been such self-sacrifice and where such magnificent results? Your agents showed in the intrepidity of their hearts a spirit worthy of primitive Christianity, and which entitled them to the lasting gratitude of the Church. Few and feeble as they were, they accomplished much. They gave to those imbrutted islanders the Word of God, and they led those dark and blood-stained savages to the feet of Jesus. The savage was elevated into a man, and the man was lifted into a saint. We called upon Fiji to stand forth with her redeemed and regenerated sons to show the value of the system by which these results had been accomplished. He hoped we should learn the lesson of ever obtaining a converted agency. By substituting mere skill to do for that without heart in this work would not do much. A mind, however gifted or accomplished, would but demonstrate the mockery of human might, unless endued with "powers from on high." John Wesley's work was effective by that power, secured by his conversion which threw his learning and ability into the whole. He hoped, too, that we should not neglect the preaching of the doctrine of salvation by faith. Speaking as the representative of the younger men of the community he might take upon himself to say that we would not give ourselves to a course which would involve infidelity to our vows. Our fathers were true to this doctrine of salvation by faith, and that truth had not lost its power; time had not dimmed its brightness; nor had not blunted its edge, and if it were brought to bear upon the world it would still be successful. Another element of the success of our forefathers was toil and constancy. The strength of their principles was exhibited in their work, and nothing could now be accomplished without unyielding earnestness. We had to contend against the subtle influence of infidelity, against the spirit of mammonism, against a spirit of coldness and formalism, and in order to meet successfully these difficulties we required a character that never altered in its purpose, and never wavered in its zeal. When the world saw that we were not to be diverted by its frown or its smile, then there would be a pulse on its cheek, a weakness at its heart, and there would again be the old cry of the "men who turned the world upside down." He would only dwell upon one other topic, and that was the importance of seeking the Divine benediction on all our work. Our strength was not in the purity of our doctrines, but in the greatness of our leaders, not in the array of our numbers, but it was in that benediction we had to seek which wealth, learning, organisation, and numbers would all be powerless, but with which all things would be possible. The lots of it would be our greatest disgrace, and our direst calamity. He trusted that we should lay these lessons to heart. Forward was still our watchword, and "God with us," still our battle cry. We should not only transmit what we had received, but would work and would win our own, so that when we come to pass away we might have accomplished that which would secure our lasting peace. (Applause.)

The Chairman announced that he intended to contribute the sum of £250 to the jubilee fund. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. Curnow then addressed the meeting, and in reference to remarks that had fallen from previous speakers, said that the older ministers need not be afraid that the younger ones would ever give up the doctrines of Wesleyan Methodism (Hear, hear.) Although he was but a poor man, he was rich in blessings, and he regarded it as much a privilege as an honour to do what he could for the furtherance of the object of this meeting; and he accordingly intended to contribute £12 to the fund.

A number of ministers and laymen followed, and stated in succession the amounts they intended respectively to contribute to the jubilee fund, specifying the names in which they desired the various portions of their donations to be entered, and also in some cases the purposes to which they were to be applied. The names of the donors and the sums they contributed were as follows:—Rev. J. Watkin, £50; Rev. J. Oram, £15; Rev. George Martin, £30; Rev. J. Angwin, £7; Rev. C. W. Rigg, £15; Rev. W. Wilson, £20; Rev. Mr. Moulton, £10 10s; Rev. W. Kelynack, £21; Rev. W. Moore (from Fiji), £50; Rev. B Chapman, £30; Rev. R. Sellors, £10; Rev. J. Hillman, £25; Rev. W. Mosh, £24; Rev. S. W. Brookes, £8 8s.; Rev. J. Bickford, £1s 8s.; Mr. M'Guire, £30; and Mr. John Dueber, £50.

Mr. John Dawson announced that Mr. R. Jeffcott had contributed, for himself and family, £130.

The Rev. W. Curnow stated that a friend whose name he was not permitted to give, had handed him a slip of paper with the following written upon it:—"In satisfaction of the great and glorious future for Australian Methodism, and with a view to bring about that result, for myself, my wife, and four children, £100." (Cheers.)

The Rev R. Mansfield said he thought it should have been stated earlier in the meeting, that the committee would receive promises of contributions payable within two years.

The Rev Mr Amos said he thought it might be interesting, in connection with these jubilee celebrations, to learn that the first Wesleyan chapel ever built on this continent was still standing, and was being used for Wesleyan purposes. It was built on the first property ever acquired by the Wesleyan Church in Australia; the land which was at Castlereagh, having been given by the late Mr John Leathes.

The Rev. G. Hurst thought it would be advisable that two joint secretaries to the jubilee fund—one a minister and the other a layman—should be appointed at this meeting. He would accordingly propose, "that the Rev. B. Chapman and Mr. John Dawson be appointed secretaries."

The motion was subsequently withdrawn—it being suggested that the appointment should be made by the jubilee committee.

The Rev. S. Rabone said he had much pleasure in announcing that, so far as could at present be ascertained, the contributions to the jubilee fund amounted to £1100. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the chairman, in acknowledging which,

Mr. Allen stated that he was at all times happy to render any assistance in his power on behalf of movements in connection with the Wesleyan denomination.

The benediction was pronounced, and the meeting broke up shortly after ten o'clock.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

TRIP DOWN OF THE N. S. W. TEN.

(By one of them.)

A FINER afternoon than that with which the New South Wales Riflemen were favoured for their departure for Melbourne has not delighted the hearts of the people of Sydney this season. A cloudless sky, a warm sun, and a cool north-east breeze, were the characteristics of the day, when amid the best wishes of a crowd on the A. S. N. Company's wharf, and the general public of the colony, the riflemen to whom the reputation for skill of the Volunteers of New South Wales is for the nonce entrusted, took leave of Sydney in the splendid steamship City of Melbourne. An indicated share, a large number of persons of both sexes assembled on the wharf to see the Volunteers off, and as the order "let go the warps" were given, gave three hearty cheers for their success. These cheers were responded to as heartily by the men on board, as the vessel backed out into the stream. An hour's steaming took us to the Heads, when the head-sails were set, and with the aid of these the gallant ship stood away to the southward at the rate of twelve knots an hour. The men now began to settle down into their berths, and made preparations for the usual concomitant of a sea voyage, out, south to say, there was little necessity for it, for the vessel sped gracefully over the sea with scarcely any perceptible motion to disturb the stomach of the most nervous landsman. After tea there was a gathering on the poop, when many of those who two or three hours before felt sad at parting, even for so apparently short a time with wife and little ones, assisted by a musical family on their way to Melbourne, abandoned themselves to the melodies (?) of "A little more cider," "Bonny Dundee," "Sally Gray," and other specimens of negro minstrelsy. At an early hour the passengers, of which there were a large number on board, retired to their berths for the night; and on awakening on the following (Wednesday) morning, were delighted to find that the breeze which favoured our departure had followed us, and that with the aid of more canvas we were bowling along at from twelve to thirteen knots an hour.

By twelve o'clock we were up off Green Cape, a spot made memorable by the wreck of the ill-fated steamer City of Sydney, just three years to-day.

Between one and two o'clock we were off Gabo Island Lighthouse, and passed the spot where the ill-fated steamer the Monumental City went on shore, and where in the seething foam of the breakers so many of her helpless crew and passengers found a watery grave. As we approached Ram Head the wind gradually fell light, and by seven o'clock it was almost a calm. At about this time we spoke the barque Tomatin, with coals for Adelaide, and an hour later, seventy-five miles South-west of Cape Howe, the s. s. City of Adelaide, Captain Trouton, from Melbourne to Sydney. The Adelaide was some five miles outside of us; and in this reminds me that in my trips to and from Melbourne I have invariably found Captain Trouton outside of every vessel in the same line he has passed upon the passage.

On Tuesday night all retired early to rest with the fullest confidence that this would be the last night we should spend on board the City of Melbourne, at least until after we reached the city after which the ship was named; but fate decreed it otherwise, for, on Thursday morning, we found we contended against a strong breeze from the westward—on our starboard bow. This breeze continued to increase so much that when we arrived under the lee of Wilson's Promontory it blew a whole gale of wind, and the sea was one sheet of foam. We thought that the captain would run round under the promontory in such a gale, but he preferred to "face the music," and the event proved that he was right and we were wrong. Instead of going outside of the islands lying to the west and south of the promontory we went between them and the mainland, and thus encountered a less heavy sea than we should have done had we left them all on our starboard. We had now given up all hope of making a good passage, as it was evident from the tremendous heavy sea rolling in, and the consequently slow speed of the vessel, that it must be next Friday morning before we reached Melbourne. The noble vessel rode over the huge billows very easily; we had great confidence in our skilful captain, in our good ship, and, above all, in an ever watchful Providence. The close proximity of the land, however, gave rise to some uncomfortable thoughts as to what the results would be if any accident should occur to the machinery. Would it not be advisable, under such circumstances, to give the land a wider berth, especially when that land is, to a great extent, a barren, rocky, lee shore, on which the roaring surges dash with remorseless fury?

At two o'clock we passed Cape Liptrap, and thence stood on towards Cape Schanck. While daylight lasted the wind continued to blow almost as strong as it had all day; but during the night it gradually fell off, and towards morning the sea had gone down considerably. At three o'clock we entered the Heads, and shortly after six we were alongside the wharf. It did not take us long to get up our baggage, and proceed by rail to Melbourne, and thence to Scott's Hotel.

I cannot help remarking here that the reception which we gave struggle with that—or rather the absence of any—given to us. No Victorian rifleman met us at the wharf, or at the railway station; and up to this hour (noon on a Saturday), not one of our rivals, who are supposed to be friendly with us, has been to our hotel to enquire for us. This was all the more strange from the fact that at the Argus of that date announced that we were expected to arrive that morning. This was not all the Argus announced, for in the same paragraph three words occur—"A range has been prepared for them at Sandridge, so that they (the Sydney riflemen) may practise at the butts. The match will be fired at an advantage our own champions did not enjoy when their visited Sydney." Now, it is a well known fact that Messrs. Sleep, Fawcett, M'Clelland, and Templeton, arrived in Sydney on the 30th September, and from that time up to the morning of the match (the 13th October) they practised incessantly on our range. The remainder of the party arrived in Sydney on the 8th October, and the entire Victorian party had but large given up to them from that date. I understand, however, that this statement in the Argus was not authorised by any of the rifle authorities in Melbourne.

We purpose commencing practice this morning on the range set apart for the match.

Melbourne, Saturday morning, 8th November.

THE BENEFITS OF FREE SELECTION EXEMPLIFIED.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—May I ask the favour of a few lines in your journal. On the—June, 1862, I purchased 160 acres of land in my own name. I then sold off my property in Maitland and purchased four 160 acre lots in my children's names, making a farm of 500 acres on this river. The other day one of our J P's called and asked me how I meant to occupy it. Three years were to be told him I had spent £780 on the land, beside two years and three months hard labour and my sons. Why, of course pay up my interest till I could pay up the principle. But he said they would not take it without a declaration that each of my children had resided on a portion of their land for at least twelve months. What was the use of the bill admitting minors to hold land if that is the reading of the glorious Land Act? I am a ruined man in my old age. There are many more that have provided for their families in the same way. I have no doubt that some of your readers will take up our cases as our member is absent in England.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
A FREE SELECTOR.

September 16th, 1864

To the Editor of the Herald

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that on the 1st instant, about two p.m., when several of the prisoners of the Crown confined in Darlinghurst gaol attempted their escape by a ladder over the wall, I was on post No. 9. As soon as I saw of the attempt I sent out armed with a revolver. Previous to my going out several of the officers had arrived there. The gaoler went out with me, and when he got outside to where the prisoners were on the wall, he called out, "Why don't you fire, man!"

The gaoler went round with me to the opening of the back wall, and entered with me. When he called out again, "Why don't you fire, man!"—I did not, as the prisoners did not attempt to leave the wall on the outer side of the prison, and I did not think it right to take life, as the prisoners went back by the gaoler's demonstrations.

I was brought up to-day, the 8th instant, when the Sheriff would not hear my statement fully. He said that he confirmed my suspension by dismissing me, at the same time that there was no imputation to my character.

I have served in the gaols, Parramatta and Darlinghurst, from 3rd November, 1858, to the 1st instant, without being brought before the Sheriff for any fault.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Crown-street, November 8.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to correct an error in the condensed report of my lecture on New Zealand, as published in your paper of the 5th. In two places the land held by Europeans in Taranaki is stated at 4000 acres. It should be 74,000. The name of the chief also is not Te Wheeroo, but Te Whero Whero, of Waikato—not of Taranaki. Lastly, the inter-tribal Maori war, resulting from the murder of Rawiri, was not "brought to an end by some of the parties to it being bought off by the Government," to my knowledge.

Yours truly,
J. C. NEILD.

Sydney, November 8.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN HAWKINS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter EMILY CAROLINE. To move from her parents' residence, No. 1, Lime-street, off Erskine-street, at a quarter-before 3, on THURSDAY. RICHARD SWITSON, undertaker, South Head Road.

J. H. ANDERSON respectfully invites the inspection of purchasers to his large and varied stock of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., just received, consisting of

BRAID'S Cottage and Oblique PIANOFORTES, in elegant rosewood and walnut, 7 octaves, 3 stringe throughout, with certificates of authenticity
PLEYEL'S celebrated Grand and Cottage PIANOFORTES, the finest instruments ever imported
COLLARD'S genuine Patent Model PIANOFORTES
BROADWOOD'S genuine Cottage and Semi-cottage PIANOFORTES
HOPKINSON'S genuine Cottage and Semi cottage Pianofortes
CRAMER'S PIANETTES, suitable for boudoir, school, or cabins; also a variety by Murphy, CRAMER Cadby, Jackson and Paine, &c.

*** The above are constructed to resist the change of climate, and will be disposed of AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

Pianofortes taken in exchange, tuned, and repaired.

J. H. ANDERSON, Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 360, George-street, and 57, Collins-street, Melbourne.

EX WESTBURN.—Just opened, an unequalled assortment of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, songs, piano pieces, dance music, &c., of one-third less than published prices. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

PIANOFORTES, by the most eminent London and Parisian makers, in elegant rose, walnut, and alboyna wood cases of the most modern designs, and with all the latest improvements.

A very superior walnut grand pianoforte, by Erard, of Paris, just unpacked.

AUCHER, FRERES', small model Pianos, in rosewood and walnut cases, an elegant instrument at a very reasonable price.

HARMONIUMS by Alexandre, of Paris, in oak, walnut, and rosewood cases, with and without percussion, knee, swell &c.

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NEW MUSIC by monthly mail and otherwise, at one-third less than published prices. All the newest and most popular piano solos, by Richards, Favarger, Ascher, and other composers. All the best waltzes quadrilles, polkas, galops, &c., by D'Albert, Coote, Clarke, Marriott, &c. The most popular songs of the day, by all the most celebrated writers. A large and varied assortment of bound volumes oratorios, &c., at

W. H. PALING'S, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, By COLLARD and COLLARD, BROADWOODS, CADBY, ERARD, and ALEXANDER. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-street. New and popular music, just opened.

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NOTE.—Pianos carefully tuned and thoroughly repaired, tone improved and touch restored.

ALICE, WHERE ART THOU, and all the new Songs and Pieces at our reduced prices. ELVY and CO.

JUST PUBLISHED; Price 2s. 6d., by post 3s. 6d. A series of works, each one complete in itself, Dr. L. L. SMITH, ON THE MEANS OF PROLONGING LIFE AND AVOIDING DISEASES. H. T. DWIGHT, publisher, Melbourne; and sold by all booksellers.

JUST PUBLISHED, demy 8vo. price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 9d., "A Statement of the Merits of the Controversy between the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland, with remarks on Presbyterian Union." By the Rev. William Purves, Maitland.

Also, price 6d., by the same author, "A Sermon on the Parental Training of the Young, from Proverbs xxii. 6." SHERRIFF and DOWNING, publishers, 250, George-street.

SWEET'S CONCISE PRECEDENTS IN CONVEYANCING.—Any person having a COPY, either new or second-hand, to dispose of, will find a purchaser on applying to JOHN W. WHITE, at the Australian Chronicle, solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OF THIS DAY.—

LEADING ARTICLES:
Rumoured Coalition
The Coming Elections
The Land Question
Full report of the National League Meeting on Monday; original poetry, &c.
Office, 2, Park-street.

PRIME FRENCH PORK in 100 lb. barrels, for family use, on SALE by LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street.

PRIME MESS BEEF in 100 lb. barrels, for family use, on SALE by LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street.

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BRANDY COLOURING in octaves, 16 gallons each, on SALE by LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street.

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OILMEN'S STORES,

Anchovies
Brandied fruits
Chocolate
Capers and olives
French mustard
Mushrooms
Macaroni
Linseed oil, in barrels
Salad oil, pints and quarts
Petits pois
Preserved beans
Prunes, in tin boxes and 2 lb. glass jars
Sardines, halves and quarters
Dijtto, small barrels
Vinegar.

WINES,

Burgundy, pints and quarts
Clarets, pints and quarts, of the celebrated Vergaland brands
Champagnes, real Chicquot, Krug and Co.'s, pints and quarts
Sparkling moselles, Deinhard and Jordan, &c.
Spark